

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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CRUSHERS TO MEET AT ST. LOUIS.

The annual convention of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 4, 5 and 6. The Executive Committee of the association, which called off the meeting to have been held at New Orleans during the past week because of flood conditions in Louisiana, decided that St. Louis was the best place for the convention under the circumstances. The notice was sent out early in the week and rapid work is being done to make the St. Louis meeting a success.

A hearty invitation was extended by St. Louis business interests to the crushers to meet there, and it is stated that an elaborate programme of entertainment will be prepared. St. Louis is noted for its hospitality. When the Inter State Association met there in 1904 the members had a taste of it, though the World's Fair in progress at that time interfered with things somewhat. This time the St. Louis people will be enabled to make the personal note in their hospitality prominent, and they promise to take good care of all, especially the ladies who attend.

Railroad rates will be made for the St. Louis meeting the same as for New Orleans. The Rules Committee will meet at the Planters Hotel on Saturday, June 1, and urges everybody interested in amendments to rules to be present and participate in the discussion. An interesting programme for the convention sessions is being prepared, and will be announced later. Much important business is pending for discussion in the convention, and a large attendance is expected.

BEEF COSTS STILL RISING.

Beef cattle cost packers more than ever at Chicago this week. As high as \$9.40 was paid for the best steers, while distiller steers sold as high as \$9.25. There was a light supply and the demand was good, and the packers had to pay for the stuff. At St. Louis the highest price ever paid for cattle was reported on Monday, when several loads of steers brought \$9.15. Reports were similar from other markets where good cattle were available. The coming of grass cattle next month may relieve the situation, though indications point to light supplies even in this direction. Grass is fine and plentiful, but stock has been sold off so heavily that there is apparently not a great deal left to feed.

ATTACK ON FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION FAILS Has Been Supported Only by Those Who Have Axes to Grind

The latest attack on the integrity of the Federal system of meat inspection seems to have fallen flat. The notoriety-seekers who started it, and the scandal-mongering press representatives who gave it publicity, are finding themselves in a bad way for ammunition to carry on their fight.

Their alleged evidence made such a small impression on the House committee assigned to investigate it that they rushed before the House Committee on Rules with a new resolution, making new and even more ridiculous charges, by which they hoped to keep the public eye on them. This new charge alleged improper use of the franking privilege by the Department of Agriculture in sending out statements explaining its meat inspection system and methods. The charge was so ridiculous that it received scant attention from the House Rules Committee.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department, which has been conducting the preliminary investigation, gave Congressman Nelson all the rope he wanted by permitting him to introduce every witness he could get hold of. It then heard one witness of its own, an expert sent out by Chairman Moss. This seemed sufficient, and it then adjourned the matter indefinitely.

Charges Not Supported by the Facts.

The public press has ceased to give attention to the alleged scandal, all except those newspapers controlled by interests which are seeking to evict the present officials of the Department of Agriculture, and to replace them with their own favorites. These newspapers continue to publish the material sent them by their Washington representatives, and it is copied to some extent throughout the country by newspapers ignorant of the real situation and ready to print anything against the meat industry as good news. This sort of publicity benefits nobody, but does great harm to the industry and ultimately to the consumer.

As for the charges themselves, even antagonistic members of Congress have been compelled to admit that they border on the ridiculous. Faddists, notoriety-seekers and discharged employees have been the witnesses summoned to support the charges, while the only unprejudiced testimony so far introduced—that of a sanitary and veterinary expert privately employed by the chairman of the House committee—showed that condi-

tions in government-inspected establishments were admirable. Any amount of this latter sort of evidence could be brought into the hearings if it was necessary. The Department has not yet been given an opportunity to defend itself.

The nature of the alleged evidence submitted by the author of the charges, Congressman Nelson of Wisconsin, was reviewed in the reports of the preliminary hearings published in the last issue of *The National Provisioner*. The House committee had apparently heard enough to satisfy it of the groundlessness of the charges, but the scandal-mongers were persistent, so the committee gave them permission to introduce one more witness.

Another Ex-Employee Vents His Spite.

This witness was heard on Monday, and turned out to be a veterinary named Harms, another ex-employee of the government, who figured in a similar attempt to stir up scandal two years ago at St. Louis, and whose charges were thoroughly discredited by an investigation made at that time.

His testimony before the committee at Washington was simply a repetition of these old charges. He called conditions in St. Louis plants "filthy," and showed his animus by openly branding Dr. Melvin and Solicitor McCabe as "liars" before the committee. He was made to withdraw this language, however. If anything was needed to reveal the nature of the attack on the inspection system, it was the violent language and behavior of such witnesses as this one.

On Wednesday Chairman Moss of the House committee introduced a witness of his own, the only one yet heard not put on the stand by the instigators of the charges. This witness was Dr. A. T. Sigler, of Greencastle, Ind., a veterinarian residing in the chairman's own district, and personally known to him. Dr. Sigler had been sent secretly to Indianapolis to make an investigation of packing plants there and to report on government inspection as he saw it.

Dr. Sigler stated that he went to the plant of Kingan & Company in Indianapolis, without letting anyone know of his coming, and made a thorough examination of the plant and methods of inspection. He reported conditions to be admirable in every way, and said that there was nothing about

the methods of inspection or conduct of the plant that he could criticize.

Could Find No Ground for Charges.

At the conclusion of Dr. Sigler's testimony the committee ordered the report of the hearings to be printed, so that members who had been unable to be present might read over all the testimony. An executive session was then held, and adjournment taken without any announcement as to the intention of the committee in the matter of an extended investigation.

It is believed that the committee will decide that there is no ground for such an investigation, the evidence introduced being of a character which does not merit serious attention. As the majority of the committee are members of the party hostile to the administration of the Department of Agriculture, and who have already shown willingness to make political capital out of such investigations where there was any ground for them, its refusal to conduct an investigation in this instance is significant.

COMMENTS ON MEAT CHARGES.

Press comment on the attempt to stir up another meat scandal is hardly favorable to the scandal-mongers. The daily press gives the matter small attention, except that section which seeks sensation of any sort regardless of truth. The trade and agricultural press is unanimous in its condemnation of the latest muckraking attempt. The Breeders' Gazette says the investigation is "at the behest of professional sanitary agitators," and analyzes it as follows:

"The moving spirit appears to be Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, who brought most of her charges a couple of years ago before the American Public Health Association, whose executive committee declared them not well founded. To support her at present five former employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry have been summoned. Four of these had been dismissed from the service for cause and one resigned under threat of dismissal. The woman poses as an expert sanitarian and disclaims scientific knowledge in veterinary matters; yet she has no criticism of the sanitation inspection work, but her charges lie against matters of veterinary administration in which she professes no technical knowledge. It is verily a delectable array of witnesses to muckrake the industry again.

"The Department of Agriculture has instituted and maintained a standard of meat inspection and condemnation which is the best in the world. It is prepared to face and disprove all these charges before the committee. It is to be hoped that at the same time the department will divulge the influence behind this attack, which it intimates is within its knowledge."

The National Stockman & Farmer picks the charges to pieces as follows:

"Secretary Wilson and Chief Melvin are charged with having 'specifically authorized nullifications of both the letter and the spirit of the meat inspection act, contrary to the public health and in the interests of the meat packers.' This will be news to the slaughterers, who often think that the law has been rather too strictly enforced.

"It is charged also that the slaughterers 'have been guilty of grave violations of both the federal meat inspection law and the department regulations.' If so why not prosecute them under the law instead of going to Congress about it? Severe penalties are provided for violation of the law, and it is the duty of any citizen who knows of violations which menace public health to turn the evidence over to a federal prosecuting attorney.

"It is further charged that the Department of Agriculture has 'lowered the standards' of meat inspection. Probably this is what the department gets for trying to apply common sense instead of hysteria to the inspection of meats. Both science and sense declare that a slight localized trouble should not condemn an otherwise healthy carcass, but hysteria calls all such carcasses diseased and would further deplete our meat supply by wasting them.

"The penetration of the author of these charges is wonderful, for he can see even the motive away off in the dim distance. For instance, he charges the packers with the awful crime of offering to provide the land and the endowment for a school of veterinary medicine and meat inspection at the University of Illinois. Their sinister motive is 'to influence the education and training of inspectors.' This attempt to corrupt the youth of the land by permitting such an institution as the University of Illinois to educate them should of course be nipped in the bud by the frost of enlightened public sentiment.

"It's a terrible thing to train a young man to inspect meat properly and no civilized country should think of permitting it. Words fail to express our emotions when we see the dastardly plot revealed by the long distance wireless mental apparatus of Congressman Nelson.

"The old and false charge of better inspection of meats for foreign than for domestic markets is repeated. We presume that our present federal meat inspection system is neither perfect nor perfectly administered. But it has stood the strictest examination of all foreign countries who purchase our meats and has received their high commendation.

"Neither is it likely that every inspector of so great a force is highly competent or wholly honest in his work. Among so many men there are usually some incompetents or worse. Here we must remember that it is harder for the government than for a private employer to get rid of such employees. Civil service law protects them from being 'fired' on suspicion. Probably meat inspectors will compare favorably with any other body of men both as to efficiency and honesty. The charges should receive attention merely for the sake of clearing the air and not because they deserve serious consideration."

NEW MARKETS FOR ARGENTINE MEAT.

The Minister of Public Works of the Province of Buenos Aires has called attention to the fall in prices of Argentine meat in London. He states that since 1908 the average price obtained for Argentine meat has fallen from 43½ centavos (41.8 cents United States) per kilo (2.2046 pounds) to 36½ centavos (35 cents) last year, and that consignments of excellent meat have been sold as low as 15 centavos per kilo.

The minister holds it absolutely necessary that new markets for Argentine meat should be opened up. He regards Italy as a promising market, and states that the Italian Government had negotiated for the purchase and delivery of 30,000 cattle during the current year, but that difficulties in connection with the transport had not permitted the contract being concluded.

APRIL OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official reports from the federal internal revenue service indicate the output of oleomargarine in the United States for the month of April, 1912, as 11,422,586 lbs., of which 11,112,820 lbs. was uncolored and 309,766 lbs. colored.

Watch page 48 for a good job.

INSPECTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

A bill has been introduced in the House at Washington by Congressman Smith of Texas providing for a system of federal inspection of all dairy products shipped in interstate commerce. The plan is similar to that of the federal meat inspection law, and is for the purpose of protecting consumers against the disease so readily transmitted through dairy products, as well as against the marketing of unwholesome milk, butter or cheese.

The bill provides for federal inspection of all milk, butter and cheese offered for interstate or foreign shipment. The bill makes it unlawful to offer for shipment unsound or unwholesome milk, butter and cheese and also makes it unlawful for any carrier to receive such for transportation, and it is further provided that after October 1, 1912, all such dairy products must bear the inspector's label "Inspected and passed." All interstate and foreign shipments are to be made under inspection regulations framed by the Department of Agriculture. Penalty for violation imprisonment for one year, fine or both.

The bill has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture of the House.

WEIGHT LAW IN OHIO.

Less than a year ago the new Ohio weights and measures laws became effective. These laws extended the power of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, who is also State sealer of weights and measures. The powers of the city and county sealers and their deputies were also broadened.

The county auditor is county sealer by virtue of his office, and he must appoint a deputy who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the county commissioners. It is the duty of the deputy to compare and seal weights and measures that meet the legal test and to assist in prosecutions for the violation of the weights and measures laws.

In cities the mayor may appoint a sealer. His duties are practically the same as the county sealers' in addition to such as may be prescribed by ordinance.

Under the law it is the duty of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner to advise and assist all county, city and village sealers, and generally be charged with the enforcement of all laws relating to weights and measures.

When the new laws became effective, Commissioner Strode at once called the attention of county auditors to these new provisions and urged the procuring of standards and the appointment of deputy sealers. In less than ten months standards have been procured by sixty-one counties. These standards have been compared with the standards furnished the State by the national government, and have been sealed by the State sealer.

It is unlawful in Ohio to use any weight, measure, balance or other weighing or measuring device unless the same has been tested and sealed as required by law. Any one violating this law is subject to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the first offense. Each subsequent violation carries a fine of \$100 to \$500 and imprisonment for not more than 90 days.

All merchants and other persons doing business in this State should apply at once to their county or city sealer and have their weighing devices tested and sealed, and thus escape the severe penalties imposed by law for using unsealed weights and measures.—Hamilton, O., News.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U. S.

Success of Movement to Promote Commercial Spirit

By A. H. Baldwin, Chief, Bureau of Manufactures.

The Bureau of Manufactures has, by direct communications, already invited the attention of many commercial organizations to the significance of the establishment of a national chamber of commerce, and has printed the tentative draft of by-laws of the association.

The conference of April 22-23 was so completely representative in character, commercially and geographically, that its action may fairly command the interest of all local and special trade organizations. It seems unlikely that it would again be possible to launch a national commercial organization under conditions more favorable than were obtained at this meeting. No general locality and no important commercial interest lacked representation. This makes it reasonable to hope for the complete success of this movement to nationalize the general promotive commercial spirit of the country.

A study of the by-laws, which it is explained are really a broad outline of the basic principles of the organization rather than the completed scheme, indicates clearly the earnest effort on the part of those to whom the duty of preparing the plan was assigned to give fair representation and share in control to every association of standing in the United States.

The method of organization proposed, it is believed, will prevent selfish control of the national chamber by any geographical section or by any special commercial interest, as all questions which are to receive the support of the association must first be submitted to all the constituent members for approval and every trade body, through its selection of an advisory councilor, will be in direct communication with the national organization.

The wisdom of the conference in adopting at the beginning a somewhat flexible scheme is obvious, and this plan will permit a logical and sane evolution of the service of the chamber. The fundamental principles which are expressed in these by-laws received the practically unanimous assent of about 400 commercial organizations, both local and national, and between 600 and 700 trained and representative business men from every section of the United States.

The board of directors is given wide discretion, and is authorized to take such action with respect to the smaller organizations, in such details as annual dues and similar matters, as may seem fair to those trade bodies and to the national association. This desire to give adequate opportunity to all classes of commercial chambers to aid in the movement is made evident by a portion of Article V of the by-laws, as follows: "Members from cities of less than 50,000 population may be admitted by vote of the board of directors upon the payment of such dues as the board of directors shall fix."

The spirit which characterized this national commercial conference was so plainly earnest and fair that the cordial co-operation of the government in the development of the service of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America is assured as long as its growth is dominated by this same spirit.

It is suggested that commercial organiza-

tions everywhere take formal action on this subject by appointing a "committee on the national chamber of commerce," in order that every association may give adequate consideration to this important movement.

MEAT IN BRITISH MARKETS.

In a recent report on commercial conditions in Great Britain Consul General John L. Griffiths at London shows the changing trend of meat supplies for that country. He reports that the decrease in the receipts of chilled beef from the United States continued during last year, and during November and December the imports almost stopped. In 1905 the imports of chilled beef from the United States aggregated 2,232,200 hundredweight, while last year the receipts were only 169,444 hundredweight.

During the same period the imports from the River Plate increased from 653,560 hundredweight to 3,753,140 hundredweight. The arrivals from Canada in 1911 were only 2,520 hundredweight, against 8,680 hundredweight in 1910 and 13,580 hundredweight in 1909. There was a trial shipment received from New Zealand last year, and the meat arrived in fairly good condition. Four shipments were received from Venezuela totaling 858 quarters against 260 quarters for the preceding year.

Of the total imports of frozen beef, amounting to 3,420,071 hundredweight, against 3,766,799 hundredweight in 1910, Argentina furnished 2,357,878 hundredweight, Australia 708,388 hundredweight, New Zealand 257,806 hundredweight, and Uruguay 65,486 hundredweight. Frozen beef from the United States amounted to but 4,906 hundredweight against 7,703 hundredweight for 1910.

The imports of fresh mutton amounted to 117,175 hundredweight, of which the Netherlands furnished 113,386 hundredweight. The total receipts of frozen mutton amounted to 5,220,276 against 5,261,623 hundredweight, of which 1,981,467 hundredweight came from New Zealand, 1,782,066 hundredweight from Argentina, and 1,291,696 from Australia.

The total supply of beef available from all sources for consumption in the United Kingdom during 1911 was placed at approximately 1,227,134 tons, and of mutton and lamb at 594,719 tons, or a little over 60 pounds of beef and 29 pounds of mutton and lamb per head of the population. These totals were made up of home-grown meat to the extent of 61.6 per cent., frozen meats 23.7 per cent., chilled beef 10.8 per cent., and 3.9 per cent. of foreign live cattle and sheep and fresh-killed mutton.

The receipts of fresh pork last year amounted to 401,107 hundredweight, compared with 429,252 hundredweight for 1910. Of the total last year the Netherlands shipped 370,345 hundredweight and Belgium 14,537 hundredweight. Frozen pork imported amounted to 51,825 hundredweight, of which the United States furnished 4,099 hundredweight, compared with 1,044 hundredweight for 1910. Australia and New Zealand increased their shipments of pork in 1911 over the previous year.

Of the total imports of bacon amounting

to 4,868,738 hundredweight last year against 3,863,389 hundredweight for 1910, Denmark furnished the greatest amount, being 2,122,087 hundredweight, followed by the United States with 1,817,835 (an increase of 510,914 hundredweight over 1910), and Canada 615,807 hundredweight. The imports of hams totaled 954,811 hundredweight against 719,126 hundredweight in 1910, of which the United States furnished 887,303 and 665,775 hundredweight, and Canada 62,295 and 37,621 hundredweight for the two years, respectively.

The imports of frozen rabbits in 1911 aggregated 23,393 tons, or 6,795 tons less than in 1910.

The Port of London authority is building a storehouse to hold 84,000 carcasses alongside its premises at Smithfield, and is preparing to enlarge its storage supplies at the docks to meet the annual increase of the frozen meat trade.

There were 200,397 head of live cattle against 219,561 head in 1910 imported into the United Kingdom last year, of which 155,816 head came from the United States, 42,239 head from Canada, and 2,342 head from Channel Islands. The number of sheep and lambs imported was 47,673, of which 42,805 came from the United States and 4,868 from Canada.

There was an increase in 1911 of 100,658 cattle in the United Kingdom, the total being 11,866,111, against 11,765,453 in 1910, but a decrease of 684,780 in the number of sheep, bringing the aggregate down to 30,479,807, against 31,164,587 at the close of 1910. With the reduction in the number of sheep and with an increasing number of cattle being utilized for dairying purposes it is manifest that in 1912 even to a greater extent than last year the supplies of meat for the United Kingdom must come from abroad. The drought of last summer caused the slaughter of a large number of animals to save the abnormal expense of feeding them.

BEEF POLITICS IN NEW JERSEY.

The effort of Prosecutor Garven, of Hudson county, N. J., to secure the extradition of Chicago packers from Illinois to put them on trial in New Jersey for alleged violation of the anti-trust law of that State was continued last week when the hearing was held before Governor Wilson on the application for extradition papers. Attorneys for the packers called attention to the previous refusal of the governor to grant such an application, and charged that this matter was revived whenever a political campaign was impending. The last time it was brought up was when Garven thought he had a chance for the nomination for governor of New Jersey. What he is after this time is not known, though it is probable he cherished a dim hope of the possibility of conducting a trial more successful than that recently ended at Chicago by the acquittal of the packers. The glory of succeeding where the federal government failed might lead to political preferment for him. Governor Wilson heard arguments on the extradition application and took the matter under advisement.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department page 48.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

SYRUP SUGAR MADE OF STARCH.

A New York subscriber writes as follows:
Editor The National Provisioner:

Is syrup sugar made of any kind of starch manufactured in the United States? If so, where, by whom, and at what prices sold?

There is no syrup sugar upon the market in this country. Of sugars proper there are mainly two kinds, cane and beet sugar. Sugar produced from starch is glucose and must be sold as such according to the food laws. Of other sugars which have but a limited application are the milk and grape sugars. A syrup sugar may be either cane syrup or beet syrup sugar, but neither one of them goes on the market under that name.

TO MAKE HOT TAMALES.

An Eastern meat man asks for this information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me directions for making hot tamales?

Tamales are a mixture of meat or fowl made hot with chiles and wrapped in corn husks. In preparing the dough or "nixtamel," unless scalded meal is used for a substitute, it is necessary to use and prepare the shelled corn with lime water. The Mexicans grind the corn prepared in this way on the metate.

To prepare the corn cover it with water, add the lime water and boil until the husks slip off easily between the fingers; then wash in cold water until perfectly white. The lime water is made by adding one ounce of com-

mon lime to one quart of water; stir well and let settle; when clear, drain off the water for use, rejecting the sediment. One quart of lime water prepared in this way will do for one pound of corn.

For the wrapping cut off the inside leaves of the corn husks about one inch from the stalk end, and boil in clear water until perfectly clean. Tear a few into narrow strips to use for tying the ends. Dry the rest and rub them over with a cloth dipped in hot lard.

For the dough, add to one pint of corn meal one tablespoonful each of salt and lard, and enough boiling water to make a thick dough. Prepare the corn husks as directed. For the filling boil one pound of beef and pour over it hot beef fat; cut into small bits and season with salt and chile sauce. Put a layer of the dough in the husk, over this a tablespoonful of the prepared meat; roll like a cigarette, with a layer of dough between each husk. Tie each end and steam for two hours.

PRESERVING BEEF BLOOD.

It is not easy to keep the blood of mammals for a long time in its original condition. The blood of warm-blooded animals consists of the blood plasma in which are suspended the specifically heavier red corpuscles, the fibrin (which generally soon produces coagulation) and the serum, which contains the salt constituents of the blood and is generally found in the top layer.

The blood may be frozen as quick as it is drawn from the animal and stored cold, after which it can be again thawed out for use. Under these circumstances it can be recovered as a liquid unchanged. Further, it is possible to defibrinate the blood, which is accomplished by beating and winding the fibrin about the beater, by which means it may be removed. The remaining part of the blood will then remain for a long time in a liquid condition.

The coagulation of the blood can be prevented by the addition of peptic or diastatic ferments. According to Landos, the coagulation of the blood is hindered or diminished by the addition of ammonia or alkalies in small quantities; also by the addition of concentrated solutions of chlorides, sulphates, phosphates, nitrates and carbonates of the alkalies and alkaline earths; also by disodium hydrogen phosphate and soluble calcium salts. The simultaneous addition of cooking salt still further hinders the coagulation. Especially effective is magnesium sulphate.—Pure Products.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 22.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¾¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾¢@12¾¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾¢@12¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¼¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¾¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¾¢@11¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼¢@12¼¢.

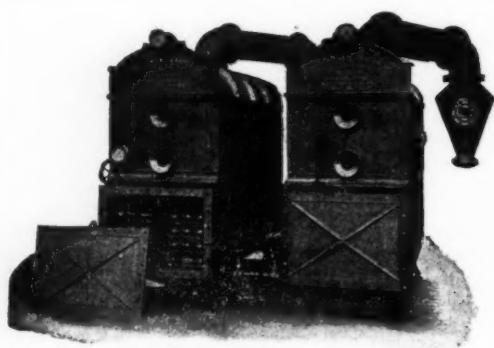
Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¼¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13¾¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¾¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¾¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12¾¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½¢. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13@13¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼¢.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?



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AN IMPORTANT GATHERING

As everybody in the trade knows by this time, the annual convention of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, which was to have been held at New Orleans during the past week, will take place at St. Louis on June 4, 5 and 6. The necessity for a change of place and date, due to flood conditions, was unfortunate, since the New Orleans committees had worked hard to give the visitors a good time, and the meeting there promised much. But the St. Louis people, with ample facilities and funds, have taken hold of the plans for the convention with vigor, and promise that all who attend will find that it has been worth their while.

After all, the meeting place and entertainment are of secondary importance. There are matters of vital importance to the welfare of the industry which must be discussed, and which can be discussed at one place as well as another. The cottonseed products industry is rapidly attaining an importance that is being given national recognition in commercial, trading and news circles, not to mention the world of politics. New problems are arising which require consideration, while old questions still remain unsettled, and the matter of trading rules is one that requires constant and close attention.

The crusher, the refiner, the trader in cottonseed products who wants to keep up to date, and to achieve the best results for himself and for the industry with which he is connected, will want to attend and participate in the deliberations of the national convention of his industry, wherever it may be held. With the situation as it is, everyone who can get to St. Louis will want to be there on June 4, 5 and 6. The meeting should be well attended.

THIS TIME IT DIDN'T WORK

If the latest attempt to stir up a scandal over Federal meat inspection was part of the thoroughly planned plot to discredit the Department of Agriculture and those of its officials who attend to government business instead of exploiting their own interests, then it failed in its object so far as it was aimed at one official, the head of the Meat Inspection Service. Dr. Melvin got his side of the matter before the public promptly, and as a result the public has not had the case prejudged for it by the press agencies which are part of the character-wrecking combination.

That these agencies are sore over their failure to make it a one-sided story is shown by the loud wail that has gone up over the alleged improper use of the franking privilege by the Department of Agriculture in putting its case before the public. Congressman Nelson even introduced a resolution in the House on this point. It might be interesting to know to what uses this member of Congress has put his own franking privilege, and whether he considers himself in the same class with the Department officials in that regard.

Statements sent out by the Department under government frank explaining Department methods of meat inspection, and analyzing the charges recently made, were as legitimately government publications as anything ever turned out of the Government Printing Office, and a thousand times more legitimate than tons of the stuff printed and carried in the mails year in and year out at the instance of politicians in the legislative branch of the government.

The meat in this particular cocoanut, how-

ever, is the fact that the schemers did not get away with their plan to shoot down Dr. Melvin before he had a chance to defend himself.

CO-OPERATIVE SLAUGHTERING

A meeting was called one night recently in Jersey City to organize what was called the Retail Butchers' Protective Association, the object being, according to the newspapers, "to relieve the suffering housewife from the ever-soaring price of meats," and to be "of inestimable benefit to the retail butchers."

The promoter of the scheme was a former walking delegate of the national organization of butcher workmen, who has been prominent heretofore in New York in connection with strikes and attempted strikes of packers' and butchers' employees. His idea was that a co-operative organization could be formed to establish an abattoir and packinghouse, the stock to be owned by retail butchers, who would be supposed to buy their meats there and thus avoid trading with the "infamous beef trust."

The usual eloquent statements were made concerning the advantages of such a scheme. There seemed to be no question in the mind of the promoter that such a plant could be built and conducted successfully, or that if it was done the retailers, somehow, would be able to sell meat at less than the prices charged by competitors who buy of the regular wholesale and packing trade.

Unfortunately, the meat trade in the vicinity of New York has in its mind's eye only too clearly the fate of the co-operative packing enterprise undertaken some years ago by the retailers of New York City. An enormously expensive and elaborately equipped plant was erected with the money of butcher stockholders, and when it was put in operation its own stockholders would not patronize it solely in order to make it pay. Following the laws of trade, they bought their meats where they could get them to the best advantage, for which they could hardly be blamed. And as a result the plant lost money and was finally sold.

It is presumed that human nature is much the same in New Jersey as in New York. There is room for more packinghouses in New Jersey, no doubt, but they will have to be established and conducted along business lines in order to be successful. There have been co-operative movements among butchers in New York which have turned out well—notably the calfskin and rendering enterprises of the local retailers, which have been a monument to good and shrewd management. But a modern packinghouse enterprise is a different proposition, and the parentage of this Jersey City scheme certainly does not promise much.

TRADE GLEANINGS

A. J. Burk, Kirksville, Mo., contemplates erecting a packing plant at Joplin, Mo.

Swift & Company will erect a smoke house near their present plant at Baltimore, Md.

The Lincoln Packing Company, Lincoln, Neb., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Norfolk Packing Company, Norfolk, Neb., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

R. A. Reichard has begun improvements to his hide, tallow and fertilizer plant at Allentown, Pa.

The Howard Hide and Leather Company, Houston, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Property belonging to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company at Charlotte, N. C., has been partially destroyed by fire.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has awarded contract for the erection of an acid plant at Shreveport, La.

The New Orleans Acid and Fertilizer Company, Gretna, La., contemplates doubling capacity of its sulphuric acid plant.

The capital stock of the Shiner Oil Mill and Manufacturing Company, Shiner, Tex., has been increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

The Gem City Abattoir Company, Dayton, O., has procured a permit to erect a three-story abattoir to cost \$15,000.

Work has started on the new branch house of Sulzberger & Sons Company at El Paso, Tex. The building will cost \$35,000.

The Tecumseh Oil and Cotton Company, Sherman, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The H. Hurni Packing Company, Sioux City, Ia., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by R. Hurni, J. W. Buckley and others.

G. L. White, A. A. Wardell and others have incorporated the Citizens Cotton Oil Company of Taylor, Tex., with a capital stock of \$40,000.

The American Cotton Oil Company will shortly commence the erection of a large soap and oil refinery in the Bergen Point section of Bayonne, N. J.

The Bay and Bayou Company, Houston, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000 by C. C. McRae and others to establish a cottonseed oil mill.

The Citizens' Cotton Oil Company, Taylor, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by G. L. White, A. A. Wardell and W. R. Delaney.

The Kingsville Cotton Oil Company, Kingsville, Tex., is having plans prepared for a refining plant. The company will manufacture compound lard, etc.

Kassel & Brink Company, New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in live and dressed poultry. H. J. Franklin, S. B. Lillienstern and J. W. Uppercu are the incorporators.

The erection of a \$60,000 abattoir for the Dominion Abattoir Company, Limited, successors to the Canadian Packing Company, at Pottersburg, Canada, will be commenced as soon as the plans are completed. The site of the new plant will be the same as the one occupied by the Canadian Packing Company, which was burned down a few years ago.

L. B. Weil, secretary and treasurer of the Weil Packing Company, Little Rock, Ark., has announced that the contract for the new packing plant has been awarded to the M. J. Hoffman Construction Company of Evansville, Ind. The contract awarded was for a building at the foot of East Capitol avenue to cost about \$100,000 when completed.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 24.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—			
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.8450@4.8460		
Demand sterling.....	4.8720@4.8725		
Paris—			
Commercial, 90 days....	5.23%	@ 5.23%	—1-16
Commercial, 60 days....	5.22%	@ 5.21%	—1-16
Commercial, sight.....	5.19%	@ 5.18%	—1-16
Berlin—			
Commercial, 90 days....	93%	@ 93	13-16
Commercial, 60 days....	94%	@ 94	5-16
Commercial, sight.....	94 15-16	@ 95	
Antwerp—			
Commercial, 60 days....	5.25%	@ 5.25	—1-16
Amsterdam—			
Commercial, 60 days....	39 13-16	@ 39%	—1-16

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COTTON OIL IN CLEARING ASSO.

In the matter of the New York Produce Exchange Clearing Association, its objects and benefits, August Elbert, of Elbert & Company, has issued the following comprehensive statement:

"In connection with the present discussion as to the desirability of enlisting in the membership of the association several active cotton oil trading concerns, not now members of the association, it has been claimed by the latter that the insufficient guarantee of security offered by the association is the true cause of their aloofness.

"I offer the following suggestions, assuming that the desire of these parties is, as is mine, to see individual members secured against heavy losses through the failure of any one of its members, and yet to retain all the present great features of convenience.

"1. That the capital of the Clearing Association be doubled.

"2. To provide a corresponding increase in revenue, I would make the clearing fee for cotton oil contracts, 15c per contract unit.

"3. I would make the original margin on cotton oil contracts as follows: On quantities up to 10,000 bbls., \$1.50 per bbl.; on quantities in excess of 10,000 and up to 15,000 bbls., \$2 per bbl.; on quantities in excess of 15,000 and up to 20,000 bbls., \$2.50 per bbl.; on quantities above 25,000 bbls., \$3 per bbl.

"The original margin on spreads might also be increased somewhat. The fees for clearing, and rates of original margin on other commodities than cotton oil to be on an equivalent scale with cotton oil.

"4. Certified checks for the necessary original margin to be handed in by 10:30 a. m., subject to a fine for delay, error or omission.

"I believe the above changes would offer sufficient guarantee to overcome the objection of those of the active trading concerns not at present in the association.

"Considering the great facilities which the clearing association offers to its members, I venture to believe that an increase in the clearing fees, as suggested, ought not to be considered onerous, and as to the increase in the rates of original margin, I believe all will agree with me as to the necessity of making the original margin rates ample enough to cover wide and unusual market changes.

"The suggestion which has been offered that daily credit balances on open contracts be not actually paid over to the members can hardly be considered practicable. It would simply stifle the various lines of trading, for the convenience of which the clearing association was created, and I do not see how in practice it can actually be made to work."

PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York, N. Y., May 20, 1912.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city, under the provisions of Section 3732, R. S., U. S., at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before July 15, 1912, will be received at this office until ten o'clock a. m., June 1, 1912. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened June 1, 1912," and addressed to Col. A. L. Smith, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

A TROPICAL ICE PLANT.

Generally speaking, foreign countries use ice very sparingly or not at all, and even in the hottest climes ice is more often than not regarded as a luxury. It is interesting to note, however, the effect of American influence on our insular possessions.

The Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba are all using ice in rapidly increasing quantities. This is especially true of Cuba, where many fine modern ice-making plants are already installed. A year or so ago the Triumph Ice Machine Company installed a 50-ton ice-making plant for the Compania Frigorifica Cubana of Havana, a new company at that time, but now a member of the combination—not a combination in the generally accepted sense of the word, however, but an Association of Ice Manufacturers, formed for the purpose of maintaining economical and efficient delivery.

This plant includes, in addition to the ice-making equipment, a complete electrical generating plant, together with a modern ice cream installation. The Cubans are all inordinately fond of ice cream, and excel in its making. In Cuba tourists can obtain ice cream often superior in quality and flavor to any that can be obtained in our finest metropolitan hotels.

The ice machine has a refrigerating capacity of 120 tons, providing excess energy for the storage and manufacture of the ice cream. Coal imported from the United States is used as fuel, and most of the auxiliary machinery is motor driven, the entire electrical equipment being of Triumph manufacture.

The Compania Frigorifica Cubana of Havana was the first plant in the Island of Cuba to install the Triumph shell brine cooler system, and it has been operating now for two years without a single breakdown or interruption to the service.

PITTSBURGH B. & P. SUPPLY CO.

The Pittsburgh Butchers' and Packers' Supply Company will open their new store at Nos. 839-841 East Ohio street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, May 27. This store will be stocked with fixtures, tools, etc., and Mr. H. R. Staley will be the manager. The main offices, warerooms and casing de-

partment will remain at Spring Garden avenue and Quarry street, and will be under the management of "Con" Yeager. The opening of the new store on Monday morning, May 27, will start with a street parade, led by a brass band, through "Packingtown," the Stock Yards and through the principal streets of the city.

This firm is to be congratulated on its success. They now have seven salesmen: M. B. Hechler in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey; Ed. McGuire in eastern Pennsylvania; E. P. Geilfuss in western Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia; G. W. Yeager in western New York, northern Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, and "Con" Yeager will travel all over the country to see that things are done right. Joseph Taylor and A. J. Best are the city salesmen; Jos. L. Kruth and A. J. Best have charge of the office, and Miss Carrie Baur is head stenographer. Walter Daubman is shipping clerk; Fred Kimmich has charge of the spice department; Felix Teufel, formerly with Wolf, Sayer & Heller, has charge of the hog and

sheep casings; Fred Damasky has charge of the beef casings, and Herman Zollinger is the stable boss.

"BOSS" SAUSAGE MACHINES.

Wherever in use, "Boss" meat cutters, "Boss" meat mixers and "Boss" pneumatic stuffers give best of satisfaction and orders continue coming. These "Boss" machines are built especially heavy and strong for the fast and perfect work they have to perform.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, manufacturers of the "Boss" sausage machines, report the sale of two more of their great "Boss" electric sausage outfits within the last week. One is to the Standard Sausage Company, Cleveland, Ohio; this makes six giant size "Boss" outfits sold in that city since fall. The other "Boss" sausage outfit was sold to the new Gem City Abattoir Company, Dayton, Ohio, who also get a "Boss" cattle knocking pen; "Boss" electric beef hoists, "Boss" electric lard machinery and "Boss" electric sanitary rendering and drying tank.

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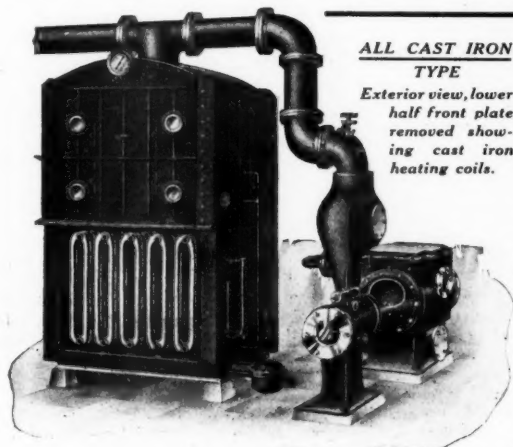
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Elkton, Va.—The Elkton Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. H. A. Fix is president.

Timberville, Va.—The Timberville Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by E. M. Minnick and others.

Paterson, N. J.—The Hygienic Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. Wieda, J. H. Reynolds and J. M. Stewart.

Dallas, Tex.—The Marvin Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by E. C. Marvin, C. F. Gobright and F. M. Gobright.

Galveston, Tex.—The Galveston Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by J. H. Langbehn, M. Lasker and others.

Marlin, Tex.—The Citizens' Ice, Light and Power Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by W. H. Wiggins, O. B. Wiggins and F. L. Nolan.

Wilmington, N. C.—The Wilmington Ice and Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by C. W. Nixon, E. A. Herbert and others. A 10-ton ice plant will be erected.

ICE NOTES.

Corning, Calif.—W. M. Kettes is remodeling his cold storage plant.

Bardstown, Ky.—A cold storage plant will be erected here by K. C. Barber.

Chicago, Ill.—The plant of the Consumers' Ice Company has been badly damaged by fire.

Mercedes, Tex.—The Mercedes Water, Light and Ice Company will establish an ice plant.

Palacios, Tex.—S. J. Hill and others are organizing a company to establish a creamery plant.

St. Elmo, La.—The Bayou Cane Land Company of New Orleans contemplates establishing an ice plant.

Albion, N. Y.—Ground has been broken for the new cold storage building which Crowther & Kurtz are to erect.

Hartford, Conn.—The Trout Brook Ice and Feed Company has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$300,000.

Kingsville, Tex.—The Kingsville Co-operative Creamery Company will erect a creamery plant and install machinery.

Tampa, Fla.—The Consumers' Ice Company is having plans prepared for a cold storage plant, 105 x 105 feet, three stories high.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The Reymann Brewing Company, which recently purchased at a special commissioners' sale the plant of the A. J. B. Ice Company, in this city, intends to put the same in operation within the next thirty days.

FAULTY VS. PROPER INSULATION.

By Charles D. Havenstrite.

(Continued from last week.)

Insulation Should Fit Service Required.

A cold-storage room can be classed as faultily insulated if the insulation is too light or too heavy for the service required. If the insulation is too thin, excessive heat radiation results in increased fuel consumption, and if too thick the saving effected by the insulation will not warrant the cost of the extra investment. For a climate such as found around Kansas City both theoretical and practical results seem to point to a thickness of 4 inches of pure cork for walls, 4 inches for floors and 5 to 6 inches for roofs.

The cost of a ton of refrigeration is usually estimated in the neighborhood of 50 cents per ton, and on this basis calculations are often made in order to arrive at the proper thickness of insulation to be used. This method of figuring is roughly correct for a room to be cooled directly by means of mechanical refrigeration, but if the room is to be cooled with ice a different cost per ton of refrigeration should be used. While many houses are provided with cooling coils hanging from the ceiling, these coils do little good when the house is full except to take away the radiation through the ceiling, the ice being packed too close to the side walls to allow the proper circulation of air to cause the coils to be of any service on these surfaces. The result is that the heat entering the walls is taken up by the ice, and the cost of this refrigeration will depend on the cost of manufacturing one ton of ice with the extra cost of handling in placing the ice in the house.

Theoretical estimates will show on a basis of 50 cents per ton of refrigeration at a temperature of 30 degs. F., that 3 inches of pure cork sheets should be sufficient, but, due to the higher cost of refrigeration which a portion of the ice is called upon to do, will bring these figures in the neighborhood of 4 inches.

Methods of Erecting Sheet Insulation.

The three usual means of erecting sheet insulation are with Portland cement, asphalt and nails. Each one is good, but the selection must be governed with the conditions and requirements. The nailing of sheet insulation naturally follows on a wooden surface, such as studding, ceiling joists or sheathing, and in this instance one or two layers of a good grade of insulating paper should be used in order to properly seal against the passage of air. However, the paper is often omitted in order to reduce the cost, but the good obtained by the paper in preventing the passage of air through the insulation, and consequently the carrying of moisture into the insulation, warrants the very slight additional cost of the paper.

It is sometimes the practice to substitute asphalt for the paper. This construction should usually be condemned, since it serves only to assist in waterproofing the insulating sheets. Its use as a means of sealing the joints is lost, for the reason that any movement of the wood beneath will crack the asphalt, making it useless as a means of preventing the passage of air or moisture into or through the insulation. In wooden construction, paper is, therefore recommended and its

absence or substitution by asphalt condemned.

As a means of erecting sheet insulation either asphalt or Portland cement may be used, but under certain conditions asphalt is entirely unsuitable. A distinction between the two materials should be made, classing one principally as a waterproofing medium and the other as a binding material.

Asphalt is highly recommended for all classes of floor work, since this construction does not depend upon the binding material for structural strength, and the asphalt serves the purpose for increasing the waterproofing qualities of the insulation. Its use on walls is allowable, and under certain conditions recommended, but for ceiling insulation should usually be condemned.

The use of asphalt on wall construction is recommended for erecting the first course against brick or concrete if the sheet insulation is more or less soft and pliable. The binding strength of asphalt will be equal to the strength of such a board, and due to the nature of the insulating material the construction may be made to conform to any irregularities in the wall surface by pounding the insulation into place with a mallet. For ceiling work it is only recommended when the insulation, due to its nature, must be supported from below by some means. Asphalt in the past has not proven of sufficient structural strength under the load and wide range of temperature obtained in cold storage service to place any dependence on it as a binder in ceiling work, and when the insulation is weaker than the strength of the asphalt it should most assuredly be supported from below by some means, in which case the asphalt is good, as it lightens the ceiling load and aids in waterproofing.

Portland cement as a binder is strongly recommended for all kinds of wall and ceiling constructions, and especially so in the case of cork sheets. Its structural strength is greater than any of the insulating materials used, and the bond between the materials and the Portland cement is also greater than the material itself. Consequently a construction using Portland cement as a binder will have considerably greater structural strength than one employing asphalt.

Another reason for greater strength is due to the fact that an asphalt coating will average about 1-10 inch in thickness, while a Portland cement bed will run around $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Any unevenness in the wall or ceiling of over 1/12 inch, in the case of asphalt, will hold the sheet from the wall, so that a proper bond is not obtained over the entire sheet. With the use of Portland cement enough material is employed to fill all voids, and so bind the sheet strongly at every point to the wall or the adjoining sheets.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF REFRIGERATION.

At its recent convention in Washington, D. C., the American Association of Refrigeration, which is the organization to act as host to the World's Congress of Refrigeration next year, elected the following officers and committee chairmen to serve for the ensuing year:

President—William J. Rushton, Birmingham, Ala.

Vice-presidents—E. O. McCormick, San Francisco; Thomas Shipley, York, Pa.; Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., New York, N. Y.; Homer McDaniel, Cleveland, Ohio; B. W. Corkran, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; George L. Flanders, Albany, N. Y.; Roderick H. Tait, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary—J. F. Nickerson, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer—John S. Field, Chicago, Ill.

Chairman Executive Committee—R. H. Switzer, St. Louis, Mo.

Chairman Advisory Committee—Henry L. Dithmer, Indianapolis, Ind.

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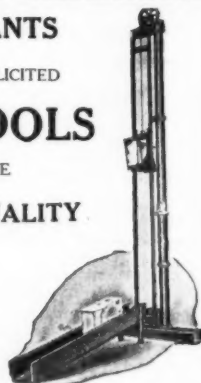
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BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse,
The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co.,
Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.,
Ltd., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER, Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
EL PASO, El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Helmsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical
Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.,
Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheters Warehouse Co., Plisbry-
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chairman Finance Committee—Theodore O. Vilter, Milwaukee, Wis.

Chairman Committee on Papers and Lectures—Dr. F. W. Frerichs, St. Louis, Mo.

Chairman Committee on State and National Investigations—Dr. M. E. Pennington, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chairman Committee on Trade Extension—Dr. H. Dannenbaum, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chairman Board of Engineers on Educational Work—E. N. Friedmann, New York, N. Y.

Chairman Commission on Gases and Units—Dr. D. S. Jacobus, New York, N. Y.

Chairman Commission on Testing Refrigerating Machinery and Insulating Materials—John E. Starr, New York, N. Y.

Chairman Commission on Application of Refrigeration to Food—Horace C. Gardner, Chicago, Ill.

Chairman Commission on Industrial Refrigeration—Peter Neff, Canton, Ohio.

Chairman Commission on Railway and Steamship Refrigeration—Carl Howe, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chairman Commission on Legislation and Administration—Frank A. Horne, New York, N. Y.

Chairman Publication Committee—N. H. Hiller, Carbondale, Pa.

Chairman Committee on Membership—George L. McCarthy, New York, N. Y.

Chairman Press Committee—William H. Ross, New York, N. Y.

All of the above officers and chairmen of committees form the Executive Committee.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

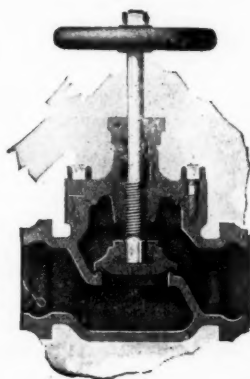
(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 23.—The latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75@1.80 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2½¢. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4½¢. per lb.; talc, 1¼¢@1½¢. per lb.; silicex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85¢. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, and in bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4@4½¢. per lb.; electrolytic, 90@92 per cent. caustic potash, 4¾@5¢. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 6¾@7¢. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7¢. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6½¢. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 8½¢@8¾¢. per lb.; green olive oil, 70¢. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 67¢. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¾@7¢. per lb.; peanut oil, 60@70¢. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9@9¼¢. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 9¾@10¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.40@7.50¢. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6½@6¾¢. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6¼¢. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7¼¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 15@16¢. per lb.; house grease, 6@6¼¢. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾¢. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¾@6¢. per lb.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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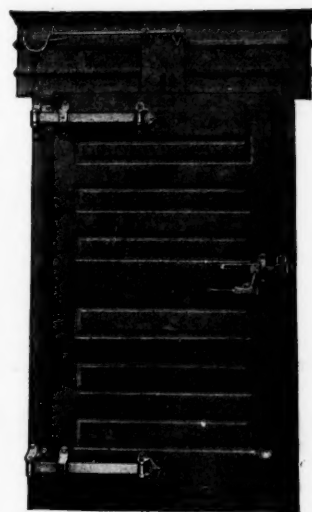
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Irregular—Markets Unsettled—Speculative Conditions Prominent—Cash Distribution Larger—Lard Exports Heavy—Hog Movement Liberal—Hog Weights Excellent.

The product market has been extremely nervous and irregular the past week. Prices at the opening of the week were very weak, showing a decline of over \$2 a barrel on pork from the recent high level and about 1c. a pound on lard. Following this there was a rapid rally in quotations but the fluctuations seemed to be more of a speculative character than induced by actual developments of supply and demand.

The break in market quotations in a limited way tended to bring about somewhat better buying of products although owing to the rapid break in quotations the trade was rather inclined to be skeptical and wait for an actual settling of values on the basis of the low level made. The reaction of course brings the level for the market considerably under the high quotations and there are a good many who feel confident that the lower quotations will result in a more actual distribution of product and a rapid distribution of the heavy accumulative stock.

The movement of hogs has been excellent again this past week and the recent packing returns show a large number of hogs being received at Western points. The receipts for the current week so far have been from a little over 100,000 to a little under 100,000 a day and compare very favorably with the move-

ment last year. The quality of the hogs coming to market is excellent and the comparatively good weights are naturally giving a fairly high yield of product.

The export movement has been somewhat larger recently and for the past week was very encouraging. This may possibly have been the result of a large movement from the West which usually waits the spring transportation condition. The shipments of meats from Atlantic ports were nearly 11,250,000 pounds and the shipments of lard were 17,300,000 pounds. This heavy outward movement can not keep up without having considerable influence on values and considerable influence on the large accumulated stocks at interior points.

The violent fluctuations in the price of feed stuffs during the week have naturally had considerable effect on product values and on the ideas regarding the cost of finishing live stock for market. Feed stuffs suffered a very heavy decline, the losses ranging from 6 to 8c. a bushel and this heavy decline, of course, just to that extent lowered the cost of finishing stock. In the past few days, however, there has been a violent recovery in values and the rapid recovery in feeding grain had considerable speculative effect on product values.

The feed stuff situation is certainly improving, although the actual supplies of corn can not be increased for some months, but the demand for corn and other grain for feed stuffs will depend a great deal on the price of the cheaper feeds and the price of these less expensive feeds will be governed very much by the weather and crop developments. Already there is evidence of an early and rather large

crop of oats about to be cut in the far South and the reports regarding the appearance of the new oats crop generally are extremely optimistic. A large crop of oats will naturally affect the price of all feed stuffs. In addition the promise for the hay crop is reported quite favorable and new hay is already being cut in the southerly sections. The Southern crop of wheat is a fairly good one and in the Southwest it is extremely promising. The crop of wheat, spring and winter, is now estimated at from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels more than last year, notwithstanding the damage to the soft winter wheat. Pasturage conditions are excellent all over the country and in this respect the feed stuff situation is greatly improved over the conditions at the end of the winter season. The demand upon the grain markets is naturally greatly reduced as owing to the high price feeding is restricted to the smallest amount possible. The economy in feeding and the substitution of less expensive feed stuffs, is naturally lowering the cost of finishing live stock for market.

The claim is being made, however, that the total supplies of live stock in the country are not large and the high price for cattle and for sheep do not attract a sufficient increase in the movement to influence the distribution to any marked extent. The very high prices which are obtained for other live stock naturally have a marked effect on the price of hogs and on the price of hog products. The movement of hogs, however, is still so large that the supplies on hand are not disappearing in a way which many had expected. The trade is still somewhat uncertain whether the reaction in values

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has been sufficient to awaken a broad and active trade for consumption or not. On Thursday the market became very weak late in the day with all evidence of support withdrawn and the close was at the low point.

BEEF.—Trade is slow with buyers showing a very conservative tendency. Supplies are very light, however, and this tends to hold the market very steady. Quoted: Family, \$18@18.50; mess, \$15@16; packet, \$17@17.50; extra India mess, \$29@29.50.

PORK.—The volume of business has run rather moderate. Irregularity of the Western contract market has tended to restrict trade and the tone this week was heavy. Mess is quoted at \$20.25@20.50; clear, \$19@20.50; family, \$20.50@21.

LARD.—Unsettled markets west with liberal receipts of hogs tended to make an unsettled and weak spot market. The sharp break in contracts on Thursday brought an easier tone and lower prices for spot. City steam, 10@10½¢; Middle West, \$10.50@10.60; Western, \$10.80; refined Continent, \$11.10; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound lard, 9@9½¢.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 22, 1912:

BACON.—Antilla, W. I., 4,135 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 12,637 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 6,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,971 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 93,947 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50,500 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 22,327 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,600 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 15,765 lbs.; Hull, England, 266,525 lbs.; La Paz, A. R., 742 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 394,685 lbs.; London, England, 19,555 lbs.; Manchester, England, 62,340 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 94,475 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 8,849 lbs.; Natal, Brazil, 3,970 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 18,906 lbs.; Neuviatas, Cuba, 8,561 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 5,134 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 15,185 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 13,900 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 152,396 lbs.; St. Thomas,

W. I., 949 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 30,506 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 28,886 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 622,925 lbs.; Barbadoes, W. I., 1,708 lbs.; Bristol, England, 8,840 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 11,266 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,703 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,908 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 245,400 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 9,802 lbs.; Havre, France, 2,143 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,515 lbs.; Hull, England, 194,994 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 902 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 1,798 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 551,100 lbs.; London, England, 243,961 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,077 lbs.; Neuviatas, Cuba, 8,412 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,102 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 5,980 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 929 lbs.; Southampton, England, 31,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,474 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 96,250 lbs.; Addah, Gold Coast Colony, 11,570 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, 42,360 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 18,675 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 4,931 lbs.; Autogasta, Chile, 3,937 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 154,826 lbs.; Barbadoes, W. I., 15,309 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 42,862 lbs.; Beira, East Africa, 7,389 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 74,086 lbs.; Bilbao, Spain, 1,300 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 119,288 lbs.; Bristol, England, 11,200 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 3,632 lbs.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 6,800 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 24,407 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 2,750 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 148,625 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 8,550 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 33,451 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 243,994 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 33,644 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 102,560 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, East Africa, 8,000 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8,175 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 8,250 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 13,636 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 16,800 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 95,250 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 88,776 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,250 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,083,428 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,733 lbs.; Havre, France, 140,919 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 23,424 lbs.; Hull, England, 1,641,144 lbs.; Jeremie, Haiti, 22,244 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,700 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 304,460 lbs.; La Paz, A. R., 1,500 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 155,577 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 1,960 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 599,680

lbs.; London, England, 635,749 lbs.; Manchester, England, 147,905 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 97,138 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,600 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 5,000 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 2,800 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 175,175 lbs.; Neuviatas, Cuba, 20,472 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 28,683 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 13,360 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 46,944 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 310,316 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6,427 lbs.; Santander, Spain, 1,300 lbs.; Semarang, 2,760 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 7,640 lbs.; Southampton, England, 236,557 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 29,426 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 8,875 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 7,562 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 77,888 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 5,029 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 10,193 lbs.; Veile, Denmark, 37,000 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 45,477 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 45,467 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, 296 gals.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Havre, France, 15 bbls.; La Paz, A. R., 450 lbs.

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, May 18, 1912, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending May 18, 1912.	Week ending May 17, 1911.	From Nov. 1, '11, to May 18, 1912.
United Kingdom..	522	776	14,932
Continent	213	204	9,571
So. & Cen. Am....	308	1,257	10,961
West Indies	724	1,514	31,098
Br. No. Am. Col..	408	59	13,967
Other countries..	.....	1,128	182
Total	2,175	4,938	80,703

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	9,107,650	7,705,600	190,128,143
Continent	1,246,325	1,402,500	29,211,130
So. & Cen. Am....	191,050	112,275	3,896,475
West Indies	234,875	391,925	9,537,875
Br. No. Am. Col..	3,200	.....	85,350
Other countries ..	5,575	30,800	243,875
Total	10,789,275	9,643,100	232,922,848

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	11,534,360	7,231,350	156,610,557
Continent	3,910,750	7,698,540	159,964,260
So. & Cen. Am....	707,450	612,400	16,652,350
West Indies	1,142,900	1,067,300	30,754,275
Br. No. Am. Col..	5,560	4,980	733,386
Other countries ..	1,400	215,700	1,273,300
Total	17,302,366	16,530,270	365,988,128

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,711	3,409,825	5,507,900
Boston	9	2,033,450	1,323,468
Philadelphia	80	38,000	907,000
New Orleans	150	117,000	950,000
Montreal	225	5,051,000	7,873,000
Mobile .....	.....	140,000	651,000
Total week	2,175	10,789,275	17,302,366
Previous week	4,153	6,764,900	11,534,360
Two weeks ago	2,767	9,612,275	10,457,000
Cor. week last y'r	4,938	9,643,100	16,530,270

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, '11, to May 18, '12.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	16,140,600	13,482,400	2,658,200
Meats, lbs.	232,922,848	189,413,573	43,509,275
Lard, lbs.	365,988,128	320,235,062	45,753,066

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EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, May 16, 1912, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Hams		Tallow		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil	Bbls.	Butter.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Pkgs.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Cedrie, Liverpool	155	250	320	1850	.....	.....
Minnehaha, London	325	.....	.....	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	215	11365	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Southampton	100	.....	.....	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	1984	.....	.....
Galileo, Hull	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	125	1281	12555	.....	.....
Terence, Manchester	25	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	475	.....	.....
Wells City, Bristol	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Columbia, Glasgow	201	.....	.....	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	.....	.....
Batavia, Hamburg	55	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	3	356	10721	.....	.....
Amerika, Hamburg	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	75	125	.....	.....
Uranium, Rotterdam	1540	98	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam	8287	50	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	1387	.....	.....
Vaderland, Antwerp	1750	.....	.....	814	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	142	52	2702	.....	.....
Prinz Fried. Wilhelm, Bremen	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	50	.....	.....	1450	.....	.....
C. F. Tietgen, Baltic	1600	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	660	112	.....	.....
La Savoie, Havre	25	600	.....	.....
Madonna, Marseilles	448	795	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	152	.....	.....
Montserrat, Spanish ports	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	.....	.....
Koenig Albert, Mediterranean	2630	.....	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	870	.....	.....
Patris, Mediterranean	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taormina, Mediterranean	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg, Mediterranean	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	30	.....	.....
Ivernia, Mediterranean	50	95	175
Total	12025	6125	5492	100	842	520	4005	48586

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WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There have been further small concessions made during the last week and in view of the light business which has transpired, it was apparent that the lowering of values was in reflection of a quiet demand. It is still thought in some quarters that manufacturing of tallow is proceeding very slowly but, of course, this is not indicative of immediate scarcity as there are probably fair supplies on hand. The disposition on the part of consuming interests seems to indicate that buying will continue on the same basis as recently; users accepting small lots at a time but coming to the market quite frequently.

Reports from Western centers also indicate a cautious attitude but there seems to be less bearishness prevalent there, notwithstanding a belief that there is more unsold stock at those centers. Aside from the demoralization in the grain markets which extended to the provision list and oils, it is urged by some authorities that the political situation would not be stimulating, but it must be said that some of the leading industries are enjoying a moderate to good business which evidently shows that the mixed political outlook has not assumed a serious enough aspect to date to be a general deterring influence.

Little feature characterized the week. In some quarters it was asserted that demand for some of the lower grades of tallow was improved, or at least that more attention was being given these descriptions. Foreign bids were not discouragingly out of line but export business was very limited. The London auction sale had little effect locally, although the cable was rather steadier than had been anticipated. Of 1,112 casks offered for sale there were 1,000 distributed. Prices received were unchanged to 3d advance. Locally Prime City was quoted at 6¼c.; city special, 6½c. in hhds., and country tallow, 5½@6½c., nom. in tes., as to quality.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

STEARINE.—Due to lighter offerings the undertone has been steadier. Corn grinders were not active buyers, with demand from other sources also quiet but the inclination to press sales was not great. The market is quoted at 15c.

GREASE.—There has been but little change in the market. Demand is slow and in the absence of active demand any pressure tends to bring easier prices. Quotations: Yellow, 5¼@6¼c.; bone, 5½@6½c.; house, 5½@5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market continues very quiet with prices easier with raw material and on slow demand for the product. Yellow, 5½@6½c.; and white, 7c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Prices for edible fats continues steady abroad and this with rather moderate supplies has given a steady modera-

tion to the market. Quotations: Cochin, 10c.; shipments, 9¾@10c.; Ceylon, 9@9¼c.; shipment, 9c.

PALM OIL.—Demand by consumers is very slow. Buyers are taking only as the current requirements necessitate and at present this means a slow volume of business. Prices have eased a little on the quiet trade. Quoted: Prime red spot, 6¾@6½c.; do. to arrive, 6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 6¼c.; to arrive, 6½@6¾c.; palm kernel, 8½@8¾c.; shipment, 8½@8¾c.

CORN OIL.—A quiet but steady volume of business is reported. Demand is not urgent but is of fair volume and the market is steady. Prices are quoted at \$6.25@6.30 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Conservative demand continues. The buying is moderate and consumers are not stocking up, but offerings are moderate and well held. Spot is quoted at 6½@6¾c., while shipment oil is 6¾@6½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices show very little change. Crude oil is firm and this restricts offerings. Demand is very quiet. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95c.; 30 do., 85@88c.; 40 do., water white, 75@78c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 61@62c.

OLEO OIL.—The market has been quiet, and about steady. Buying is not very active but the tone is steady. Buyers seem to be holding off for favorable times and are taking only moderate lots. Choice is quoted at 13¾c.; New York, medium, 10c.; Rotterdam, 76 florins.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

PORK.—Barbadoes, W. I., 177 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 tes., 100 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6 bbls.; Hull, England, 30 bbls.; Jeremie, Haiti, 5 tes., 87 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 90½ bbls.; Liverpool, England, 150 bbls., 102 tes.; London, England, 20 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 17½ bbls.; Newcastle, England, 10 bbls.; Para, Brazil, 15 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 147 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 360 pa.; Colon, Panama, 30 pa.; Havre, France, 20 pa., 485 bxs.; Marseilles, France, 738 pa.; Oran, Algeria, 85 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 22, 1912:

BEEF.—Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, 1 bbl.; Antwerp, Belgium, 123 bbls.; Barbadoes, W. I., 100½ bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 25 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 90 bbls.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 25 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 275 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 18 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 21 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls., 15 tes.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 14 bbls., 4 tes.; Jeremie, Haiti, 20 bbls., 5 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 73 bbls., 4 tes.; Liverpool, Eng-

land, 150 bbls.; London, England, 25 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Trieste, Austria, 35 tes.; Trinidad, Island of, 68 bbls., 35 tes.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 120 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 75 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 935 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 150 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,250 tes.; Esbjerg, Denmark, 110 tes.; Fredencia, Denmark, 50 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 60 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 20 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 270 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 440 tes.; London, England, 250 tes.; Moscow, Russia, 70 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 200 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,790 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 145 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 115 tes.

OLEO OIL.—From Baltimore, Md., to Rotterdam, Holland, 150 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbadoes, W. I., 17,435 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,900 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,200 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,190 lbs.; Jeremie, Haiti, 1,100 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,950 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,000 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,900 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 8,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Barbadoes, W. I., 1,274 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,191 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 990 lbs.; London, England, 43,514 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 26,604 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,238 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Glasgow, Scotland, 20 tes.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 90 pa.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 40 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 225 es.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Addah, Gold Coast Colony, 200 es.; Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, 659 es.; Amsterdam, Holland, 200 es.; Antwerp, Belgium, 75 es.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 52 pa.; Batavia, Java, 50 es.; Beira, East Africa, 338 es.; Bremen, Germany, 50 pa.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 562 es.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 900 es.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 55 es.; Colon, Panama, 102 pa., 40 es.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 es.; Delagoa Bay, East Africa, 179 es.; Glasgow, Scotland, 225 es.; Hamburg, Germany, 150 es.; Havre, France, 350 es.; Hull, England, 525 es.; Liverpool, England, 213 pa.; London, England, 1,390 es.; Manchester, England, 200 es.; Newcastle, England, 430 es.; Southampton, England, 250 es.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 es.; Tampico, Mexico, 12 pa.; Trieste, Austria, 25 es.; Trinidad, Island of, 43 es.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 8 pa.

OEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Hamburg, Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	17/6	20/	@26c.
Oil Cake	12/6	15c.	@19c.
Bacon	17/6	20/	@26c.
Lard, tierces	17/6	20/	@26c.
Cheese	25/	25/	@45c.
Canned meats	17/6	20/	@26c.
Butter	30/	30/	@45c.
Tallow	17/6	20/	@26c.
Pork, per barrel	17/6	20/	@26c.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, May 24.—Market steady. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 68 marks; butter oil, 68 marks; summer yellow, 63 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, May 24.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 39 florins; choice summer white, 42 florins, and butter oil, 42 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, May 24.—Market is weak. Quotations: Summer yellow, 79 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, May 24.—Market is dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 82½ francs; prime winter yellow, 89 francs; choice summer white oil, 87 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, May 24.—Market is dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 30¾s.; summer yellow, 30s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., May 23.—Crude cottonseed oil, 44@46c. bid. For the past few days there has been nothing selling.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 23.—Crude cottonseed oil dull at 45c.; stocks about exhausted. Meal, \$25, f. o. b. mills, for 7½ per cent. prime. Hulls, \$6 Atlanta, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

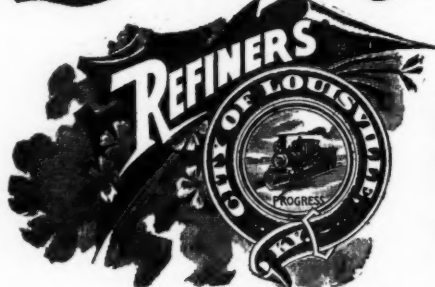
New Orleans, La., May 23.—Crude cottonseed oil easier; 44c. bid, 45c. asked; stocks light. Refined oil is dull. Prime 8 per cent. meal scarce at \$30 per short ton, New Orleans. Hulls lower, \$7.75 loose, \$9.50 sacked, New Orleans.

MUTUAL INSURANCE FORBIDDEN.

A decision has been rendered by the district court of Lee County, Tex., directing the Giddings Cotton Oil Company, defendant in a test suit brought against it, to cancel all mutual or reciprocal insurance policies held by it, and forbidding it from taking out any such fire insurance hereafter. The court held that by taking out such policies the company was entering into a partnership agreement not contemplated by its charter from the State, and expressly prohibited by the laws of the State.

Many Texas mills are insured in this manner, but there is no indication that the State intends to prosecute them under this decision. It is said that those which are insured in reputable mutual enterprises are amply safeguarded by the contracts which they hold.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
AMERICAN SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

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E.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.
CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

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ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, May 22.—Since our last report the market has been extremely active. Buying orders appeared to come in from all sources, and values were run up some 30 points. On May 7 the following new high levels were established: May, \$7.52; July, \$7.52; August, \$7.60; September, \$7.60, and October, \$7.54. These high prices, however, permitted export houses who had previously sold heavily abroad to buy back to good advantage heavy quantities of oil in Europe for re-shipment to this country. On top of this heavy reselling the lard, provision, grain and cotton markets began to weaken, which caused buyers to hesitate, and whereas previously it was hard to buy oil, it suddenly became a hard proposition to sell. The market declined rapidly some 25 to 30 points before the decline could be checked. The market then held firm for a while, but on the continued declines in other markets, the selling pressure became too great, and the downward course was again resumed, and before this selling had spent its force, an additional decline of some 25c. to 30c. had taken place. The following low prices were made on May 20: May, \$6.98; July, \$6.98; August, \$7.08; September, \$7.09, and October, \$7.08. On this day the various markets which had previously affected the value of cotton oil began to firm up again, and the cotton oil market was quick to respond. The past few days a recovery of some 12 to 20 points has taken place.

The domestic consuming trade was good

during the early part of the interval, but as the market advanced buying gradually became less. In fact, around the high levels considerable reselling of contracts took place. This trade did not re-enter the market again until the past few days, and then in a hesitating way. The European consuming demand has been practically nil. Some light buying of the winter yellow grades was reported. The north of Europe during the past interval has resold heavy blocks for re-shipment back to this country. The crude mills showed but little interest on bids made until the market had reached \$6.13. At this level considerable oil changed hands. As the market declined again the mills again withdrew, only to turn heavy sellers at \$5.87@6. The market at the close today was firm. The trade, however, appears mixed on the situation and easily influenced either way. Under such conditions fluctuations will probably be erratic, but of small proportions.

MASS. COLD STORAGE LAW.

The bill for a law to regulate cold storage of food products and sale of such products in Massachusetts has been passed by the Massachusetts State senate and has gone to the lower house for action. This measure follows the lines of the report of the Massachusetts Cold Storage Commission recently published in the columns of The National Provisioner.

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AND
VEGETABLE
FATS

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STEARINES - OILS - TALLOW - GREASE - FERTILIZER MATERIALS

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Undertone Nervous—Grain and Provision Markets Exert Influence—Speculative Buying of Oil Again Noted—Crude Market Not an Important Factor—Cotton Conditions Improved—Oil Consuming Demand Still Light.

The sensitiveness of the cottonseed oil market during the last week can be partly ascribed to the speculative interest centered on the market and on this account there has been a series of erratic price changes without bringing about much of a change in the net results. At times a demoralized grain and provision market had a sympathetic influence on cottonseed oil longs and inspired liquidation, but later with the recovery in the prices of wheat and corn and other grain together with a reaction upwards in lard, there seemed to be more confidence displayed by the operators who were eminently successful earlier in the season in bulling cottonseed oil. This clique again re-entered the market and purchased rather freely, emboldened to some extent by the realization that oil prices had receded about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound. An exceptionally favorable week over the South for development of the cotton plant did not seem to enter into the market as a potent factor, although undoubtedly the betterment in conditions exerted some influence sentimentally.

The consuming demand for cottonseed oil

remains very quiet; and there has been little indication of an impending change. The character of the buying suggests that purchasing of a hand to mouth character is still viewed as the best policy, but there have been intimations in some circles that the consuming trade is becoming educated to present levels and with the progress of the season will be less apprehensive of a season-end slump, so freely predicted in

sumption of cottonseed oil thus far this season has been overestimated. It is not denied to these interests that the bulk of the demand at present is for edible purposes, but apparently they have become imbued with the idea that inquiry from this source alone will be sufficient to assimilate offerings very readily.

Sentiment as to the intrinsic merits of cottonseed oil is probably bullish in the main. The strength of lard has undoubtedly been an important factor in the maintenance of oil values and now it is asserted more forcibly by many that there is room for a recession in the Western provision market, which would only have temporary effect on cottonseed oil values. Of course, a great deal would depend upon the duration and the extent of the depression in the lard market should it really occur in the near future, but in the meantime it has been pointed out that prevailing levels of cottonseed oil as compared with lard are conducive to an expanding demand for the former. Western lard prices are about $2\frac{3}{4}$ c. per pound over last year; compound lard about 2c. dearer than at this time last year, while cottonseed oil values are only about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound over those at this time last season. Kindred products to cottonseed oil generally range from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound over those which were quoted just a year ago.

The volume of speculative buying of cottonseed oil has shown a further diminution as compared with the intense excitement of a few weeks ago but the course of values in the interim has made it obvious that there is an indisposition to press sales in the local future market. As stated before, factors restricting

ST. LOUIS

gets the annual convention of the
**INTER STATE COTTON SEED
CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION**

which will be held in the convention hall
of the Planters' Hotel on

JUNE 4, 5 and 6

Fine programme and entertainment promised
Rules Committee meets June 1 and 3

some circles. Authorities arguing for the constructive side of the price list reiterate their claims that the volume of unsold crude oil at the South is light, while the bulk of the available supplies are controlled by large refiners who will not reduce their prices unless they become convinced that the supplies for next season will be large or that the aggregate con-

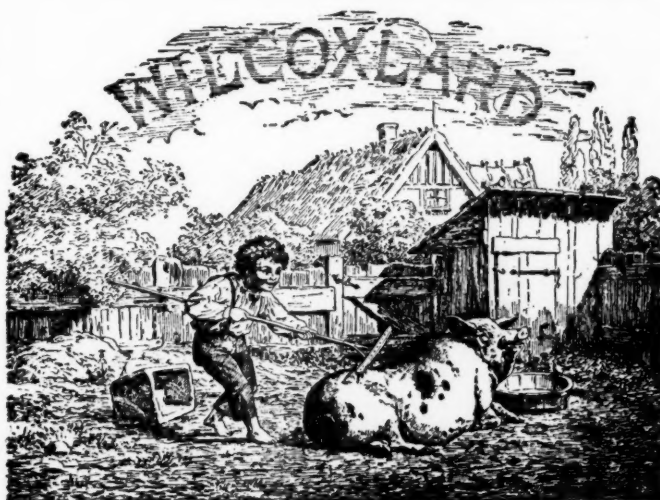
THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

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Wilcox and Globe Brand

**PURE
REFINED
LARD**



KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885



COTTON SEED OIL

Refinery and General Office: LOUISVILLE, KY.

CABLE ADDRESS

"Refinery" Louisville, U. S. A.

bearish aggressiveness are the heavy exports to date (although shipments have fallen off decisively and reshipping is still spoken of) strength of lard and the friendly attitude of large refiners toward the market. The anonymous advertisements, however, which appear periodically and which contain some striking bullish facts pertaining to cottonseed oil values, of which some perhaps are exaggerated, are not calculated upon by some individuals to materially strengthen the position of present holders. Of course, if this method of bringing to light the ostensible merit of cottonseed oil values is successful and there should be public enthusiasm manifested, it may not only serve, however, to hasten the effect of the legitimate bullish features of the situation but lead to inflation of values; a feature which would probably be deprecated at a later date. At all events, it is difficult to conceive what altruistic motives are contained in such undertakings; the assumption being in bearish circles that it indicates the existence of a long interest. The mystery surrounding the advertisements seems to have lessened their influence, but it remains to be seen just what the ultimate effect of this campaign will be on the actual supply and demand situation.

With the advent of highly favorable cotton weather there were advices of an increment in crude offerings, but it is evident that at this late date the volume of unsold oil at the South is of minor importance. Many contend that the prospects of the cotton plant as determined during the summer will actuate season-end buying of oil and the willingness of large refiners to sell but, of course, at present it is too early to form opinions. It is a fact, however, that there has been marked improvement over the cotton area and advices recently would indicate that planting even in the flooded sections is nearing completion, while, where cotton is up, there have generally been good stands reported. Unquestionably, however, the unprepared condition of the soil, due to the excessive rainfall early will furnish a feature of apprehension

until the plant is better advanced, while the lateness of the crop in localities jeopardizes it until the frost period is passed. An average acreage reduction ranging from 5 to 8 per cent. is still thought probable with the use of fertilizer also curtailed correspondingly.

Closing prices, Saturday, May 18, 1912.—Spot, \$7@7.15; May, \$7.07@7.09; June, \$7.11@7.13; July, \$7.13@7.15; August, \$7.20@7.21; September, \$7.23@7.24; October, \$7.19@7.21; November, \$6.70@6.73; December, \$6.58@6.62. Futures closed 6 decline to 2 advance. Sales were: May, 100, \$7.07; June, 200, \$7.12; July, 1,200, \$7.15@7.12; August, 400, \$7.22@7.21; September, 2,300, \$7.26@7.23; October, 1,600, \$7.21@7.20. Total sales, 5,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.80@7.10; off, \$6.85@6.90; reddish off, \$6.74@6.85; winter, \$7.25@8.15; summer, \$7.25@8; prime crude S. E., \$6; prime crude, Valley, \$6.27; prime crude, Texas, \$6.27.

Closing prices, Monday, May 20, 1912.—Spot, \$6.90@7.10; May, \$6.96@7; June, \$6.97@7.02; July, \$7.01@7.03; August, \$7.11@7.12; September, \$7.13@7.14; October, \$7.11@7.12; November, \$6.62@6.65; December, \$6.51@6.60. Futures closed 7 to 14 decline. Sales were: June, 200, \$7.06@6.99; July, 9,700, \$7.08@6.98; August, 1,900, \$7.12@7.08; September, 7,900, \$7.14@7.09; October, 2,600, \$7.12@7.08; November, 100, \$6.64. Total sales, 22,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.70@7; off, \$6.75@6.85; reddish off, \$6.65@6.73; winter, \$7.20@8; summer, \$7.25@8; prime crude S. E., \$5.74@5.87; prime crude, Valley, \$6.14; prime crude, Texas, \$6.14.

Closing prices, Tuesday, May 21, 1912.—Spot, \$7; May, \$7@7.10; June, \$7.05@7.08; July, \$7.13@7.15; August, \$7.23@7.24; September, \$7.25@7.27; October, \$7.23@7.24; November, \$6.71@6.75; December, \$6.60@6.65. Futures closed 4 to 12 advance. Sales were: June, 500, \$7@6.99; July, 5,000, \$7.41@7.03; August, 3,100, \$7.24@7.14; September, 5,700, \$7.25@7.15; October, 2,500, \$7.23@7.13; November, 800, \$6.70@6.60. Total sales, 17,600

bbls. Good off, \$6.75; off, \$6.76@7.05; reddish off, \$6.66@6.85; winter, \$7.10; summer, \$7.30@8; prime crude S. E., \$5.87@6; prime crude, Valley, \$6.13; prime crude, Texas, \$6.13.

Closing prices, Wednesday, May 22, 1912.—Spot, \$7.08@7.20; May, \$7.08@7.20; June, \$7.11@7.15; July, \$7.19@7.20; August, \$7.28@7.29; September, \$7.30@7.31; October, \$7.28@7.30; November, \$6.75@6.76; December, \$6.63@6.70. Futures closed 3 to 8 advance. Sales were: May, 400, \$7.05; June, 200, \$7.15; July, 800, \$7.20@7.12; August, 2,200, \$7.28@7.24; September, 4,300, \$7.31@7.27; October, 500, \$7.29@7.28; November, 100, \$6.75; December, 100, \$6.65. Total sales, 8,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.83@7.14; off, \$6.85@6.99; reddish off, \$6.75@6.90; winter, \$7.20@8; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude S. E., \$5.87@6; prime crude, Valley, \$6.13; prime crude, Texas, \$6.13.

Closing prices, Thursday, May 23, 1912.—Spot, \$6.90@7.15; May, \$6.97@7.06; June, \$7.01@7.06; July, \$7.11@7.12; August, \$7.19@7.21; September, \$7.23@7.25; October, \$7.20@7.21; November, \$6.64@6.70; December, \$6.45@6.53. Futures closed. Sales were: July, 1,200, \$7.19@7.12; August, 1,000, \$7.29@7.22; September, 1,400, \$7.32@7.24; October, 3,700, \$7.31@7.20; November, 100, \$6.70; December, 700, \$6.52. Total sales, 8,100 bbls. Good off, \$6.75@7; off, \$6.75@6.90; reddish off, \$6.67@6.79; winter, \$7@8; summer, \$7@8; prime crude S. E., \$5.87@6; prime crude, Valley, \$6.20; prime crude, Texas, \$6.20.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

TRIBBLE & CO., Inc.

Brokers in

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS and FERTILIZER MATERIALS

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

COTTON OIL

Contracts for the purchase and sale of Cotton Oil for future delivery executed on the New York Produce Exchange . . .

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ASPEGREN & CO.**Produce Exchange Building****NEW YORK CITY****EXPORTERS****BROKERS****ORDERS SOLICITED
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WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS. F.O.B. REFINERY OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil from the United States for the month of April, 1912, and for the ten months since July 1 last, are shown in the preliminary reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor just made public. These figures include practically the entire export movement for the time indicated, and are given in pounds. In making the comparisons with like periods a year ago The National Provisioner gives the figures in barrels as follows:

	April, 1911, to April, 1912.	April, 1911, to April, 1912.	July, 1911, to July, 1912.	July, 1911, to July, 1912.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
New York	46,828	38,295	432,404	270,306
New Orleans	22,203	16,196	229,874	65,702
Galveston	1,426	520	34,744	9,429
Savannah	12,903	12,570	111,468	48,264
Newport News	702	—	14,374	2,389
Norfolk	2,099	1,190	32,897	5,718
Baltimore	97	568	8,580	1,649
Philadelphia	10	—	1,846	379
Sabine	—	—	5,472	390
Corpus Christi	3,963	4,795	49,297	41,248
Salina	—	160	4,459	2,955
Buffalo Creek	2,951	—	3,408	2,600
Champlain	69	558	762	2,802
Detroit	2,302	2,288	12,584	5,980
Huron	3,327	913	20,592	12,869
Memphremagog	307	226	1,621	2,760
Minnesota	879	318	3,782	1,816
Total, bbls.	100,066	78,577	608,122	486,256

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' MEETINGS.

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Planters Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 5 and 6.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 17, 18.

Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Fla., June 19, 20.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Houston, Tex., July 22, 23 and 24.

NEW FIRM IN COTTON OIL.

Cottonseed oil trading on the New York Produce Exchange is steadily increasing in volume, and as it increases it attracts more traders. Among the latest recruits from the cotton and allied trades to enter the cotton oil ring on the Produce Exchange is the firm of Wallace & Dessar, of No. 82 Beaver street. They are well-known members of the New York Produce, Coffee and Cotton Exchanges, and now have added cottonseed oil to their activities. Mr. Wallace is the trading member of the firm on the Produce Exchange.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to May 22, 1912, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

Ports.	For week. 1911.	Since Sept. 1, 1911.	Same period, 1910-11.
Aarhus, Denmark	—	25	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	375	453	300
Acapulco, Salvador	—	234	171
Accra, W. Africa	—	160	—
Adalah Gold Coast Colony, N. W. Africa	6	6	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	18	—
Alexandria, Egypt	91	4,955	1,213
Algiers, Algeria	—	298	147
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	228	509	37
Amapola, Honduras	—	23	12
Amsterdam, Holland	—	627	—
Ancona, Italy	—	2,874	1,695
Antigua, W. I.	—	30	154
Antilla, W. I.	—	50	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	35	17
Antwerp, Belgium	—	6,841	2,622
Arendal, Norway	—	50	—
Arica, Chile	—	168	228
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	17	21
Auckland, N. Z.	—	804	152
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	24	417
Azua, W. I.	—	409	509
Bahia, Brazil	—	172	111
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	73	671
Barbados, W. I.	73	671	940
Bari, Italy	—	161	—
Beira, E. Africa	35	435	61
Belrut, Syria	—	24	518
Belfast, Ireland	—	—	50
Belgrade, Serbia	—	—	50
Bergen, Norway	181	1,836	710
Birkenhead, England	—	100	—
Bordeaux, France	—	1,830	1,225
Braila, Roumania	—	700	1,335
Bremen, Germany	332	1,607	60
Bristol, England	—	50	25
Buenos Aires, A. R.	1,119	20,493	10,598
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	450
Calbarion, Cuba	—	9	—
Cairo, Egypt	31	465	104
Camaguey	—	24	—
Cape Haytian	—	9	—
Cape Town, Africa	113	1,671	3,453
Cardenas, Cuba	—	14	14
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	7
Carapano, Venezuela	—	290	10
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	25	—
Cavalla, Fr. Guiana	—	552	1,036
Cayenne, Brazil	—	19	151
Ceara, Brazil	—	598	5,917
Christiania, Norway	—	100	1,800
Christiansund, Norway	—	170	247
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	85	1,818
Colon, Panama	75	13,981	2,089
Constantinople, Turkey	—	100	16,193
Constanza, Roumania	255	8,117	4,580
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	73	73
Coralito, Nicaragua	—	400	950
Cork, Ireland	—	207	—
Corral	—	—	—

Cristobal, Panama	—	321	—
Cucuta, Colombia	—	13	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	88	58
Danzig, Germany	—	30	—
Delegatch, Turkey	—	1,740	953
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	6	212
Demerara, Br. Guiana	106	2,066	1,732
Dominica, W. I.	—	62	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	210	350
Dublin, Ireland	—	3,199	2,075
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	9	61
Dunkirk, France	—	—	250
Falmouth, W. I.	—	—	7
Flume, Austria	—	925	300
Frederikshald, Norway	—	105	—
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	9
Galatz, Roumania	109	6,644	4,425
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	130
Genoa, Italy	2,130	28,885	30,654
Gibraltar, Spain	—	150	369
Glasgow, Scotland	200	5,294	4,276
Gonaves, Haiti	—	4	3
Gothenberg, Sweden	400	2,308	1,175
Grand Cape	—	76	—
Grenada, W. I.	—	83	7
Guadeloupe, W. I.	116	1,920	2,279
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	39	21
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	9
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,132	2,410
Havana, Cuba	96	832	2,701
Havre, France	—	9,257	4,090
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	100	—
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	53
Horsens, Denmark	—	75	—
Hull, England	—	732	—
Iquique, Chile	—	94	323
Jacmel, Haiti	—	4	32
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	11
Jeremie, Haiti	—	—	25
Kavala, Turkey	—	4	25
Kingston, W. I.	84	3,872	2,525
Kobe, Japan	—	6	—
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	145	—
Kustendji, Roumania	—	2,950	3,125
Lagos, Nigeria	—	66	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	22	15
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	30
La Paz, A. R.	—	—	40
La Plata, A. R.	—	40	43
Leghorn, Italy	—	6,668	8,464
Leipsig, Germany	—	38	—
Leith, Scotland	—	75	75
Limon, C. R.	6	351	—
Liverpool, England	—	29,500	10,502
London, Portuguese W. Africa	5	5	—
London, England	334	7,518	7,197
Lyttelton, N. Z.	—	—	54
Macoris, S. D.	—	601	1,764
Malmo, Sweden	124	474	65
Malta, Island of	30	2,781	3,211
Manchester, England	26	6,399	5,098
Manila, P. I.	—	9	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	9	—
Marseilles, France	829	23,585	13,457
Martinique, W. I.	354	4,016	4,001
Massawa, Arabia	—	—	19
Matanzas, W. I.	—	72	99
Mauritius, W. I.	—	—	10
Melbourne, Australia	—	211	103
Mersina, Turkey	—	71	—
Monrovia, Africa	—	—	9

(Continued on page 43.)

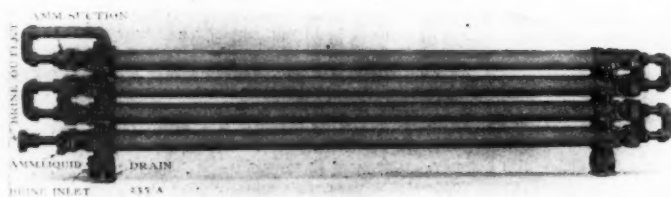
**SCIENTIFIC
OIL MILL
MACHINERY**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**THE BAUER BROS. CO. FORMERLY
THE FOOS MFG. CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1878
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Frick Triple Pipe Brine Cooler



For a full description of our Triple Pipe Brine Coolers, write for Catalog and Discount Sheet on Ammonia Fittings and Supplies.

FRICK COMPANY
WAYNESBORO, PA.

Keeping Old Trade

IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS

Getting New Customers

But you can do both by carrying **DOVE BRAND HAMS AND BACON**

There is fifty years of experience in selecting and curing behind them. They always "taste like more." That is why they make and hold customers.

John C. Roth Packing Co.

Government Inspection.

CINCINNATI, O.

WORCESTER SALT

The Salt With the Savor

The Standard Brand for every high-grade purpose. Unrivalled in the packing house or market.

There is no bitterness in Worcester Salt. It is used everywhere by those who know

It Takes the } **Best**
To Make the }

WORCESTER SALT CO.
NEW YORK

T. M. SINCLAIR & CO.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

**PORK PACKERS
BEEF SHIPPERS**

CARLOADS OR MIXED CARS

DRESSED BEEF, BEEF CUTS.
FRESH PORK, MUTTON, ETC.
CURED HAMS, BACON, SHOULDERS.
PURE LARDS, VARIOUS GRADES.
FERTILIZERS, GREASE, BONES, ETC.

CAPACITY, 6,000 HOGS in 10 HOURS

Advertise in THE NATIONAL
PROVISIONER—IT PAYS.

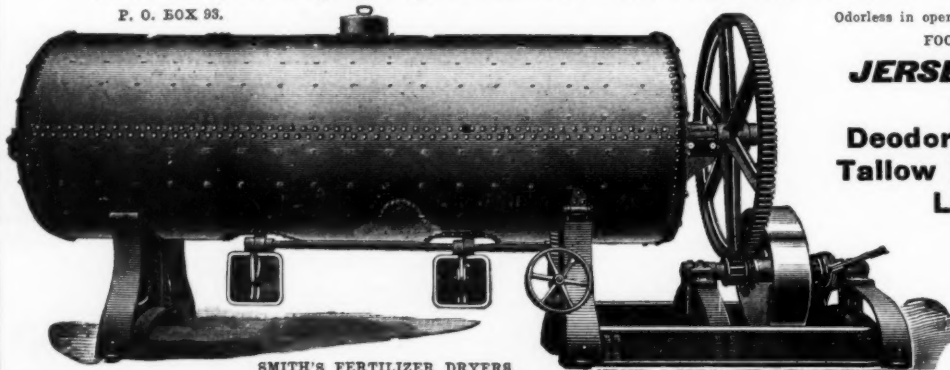
THEODORE SMITH & SONS' COMPANY

Manufacturers of Patent Improved

Fertilizer Dryers

Manufacturers and Designers of Special Machinery for Oleo Oil and Butterine Factories and Lard Refineries.

P. O. BOX 93.



SMITH'S FERTILIZER DRYERS.

Odorless in operation—Gives universal satisfaction.
FOOT OF ESSEX STREET.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
THE SMITH

**Deodorizing Condenser
Tallow Rendering Tanks
Lard Coolers, etc.**

Used in the Leading
Packing Houses and
Abattoirs and by the
principal Butchers
throughout the country.
Send for Catalogue
and Price List.

INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Beef and Pork Packers

Shippers of Dressed Beef and Hogs

BRANCH
HOUSES

NEW YORK, 48 AND 50 10th AVE.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., 138 STATE ST.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., UPTON COLD STORAGE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
BATONNE, N. J.

Mixed Cars a Specialty

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A fair amount of business continues to be effected, but trading is not on an active scale and sales so far this week have not footed up to the normal. Prices continue to rule generally firm, especially on native steers which have received the chief attention of buyers of late. Branded varieties are firm, but sole leather tanners do not look for further advances at present, as the receipts are increasing of grass-fed Texas and other branded cattle. Native steers continue firm, and the price on May salting seems to be well established at 17½¢, as about 6,500 Chicago May native steers have been sold by one packer at 17½¢, to a Canadian tanner, which fact has made the market firm. A few sales of late Mays alone have been reported up to 17½¢, and packers continue to ask this price for these, while one car of late Junos was noted as selling at 17½¢, as previously noted, and packers are mostly figuring on securing 18¢. for latter end of June salting. Packers claim there are so few back salting natives unsold now that they will all be wanted at around 16½¢@16¾¢. for Aprils and 15¾¢@16¢. for February-March. Extreme light native steers of April-May salting last sold separately at 16¼¢, as noted in the sale given recently. Spread native steers have failed as yet to develop any new features. Some packers are asking 22¢. to sell June to Januarys, which is 1¢. more than the price these last brought. Texas steers are steady to firm, but rather quiet. April-May heavies are held at the last selling price of 17¢., and last sales of lights were at 16¼¢., and extremes at 15¾¢. Butt brands are in fair demand at 16¢., at which price recent sales were made. Some packers talk 16¼¢. for Mays alone, or 16¢. to include a few late Aprils, but no sales made over 16¢. Colorados are unchanged as per last sales at 15¾¢., and packers asking 16¢. have sold none. Branded cows are not wanted at the asking price of 16¢. for Mays, including Ft. Worths, and the market as based on last trading is not quoted over 15½¢@15¾¢. Native cows are firm, with a fair supply of both heavies and lights offered at 16½¢. and not taken, although there are plenty of bids of 16¼¢. for these which are refused. Native bulls unchanged at 12¾¢. for February, March and April, and 14¢. ahead to September. Branded bulls are nominal at from 11¢@12¢. as to salting and location with supplies moderate.

Later.—One packer is reported to have sold the March, April and May spreadies at 19¢., and previously reported to have refused this bid. The same packer is also reported to have sold all his No. 2 spreadie steers from January to June at 15¢. Two cars May Colorados sold 16¢. Bids 16¼¢. declined for May light and heavy native cows, also 15½¢. bids refused for branded cows mostly from Northern points.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There has been more demand lately owing to the high rates reached in the packer market and the fact that the spread of prices between packer and country stock is now about 3¢. per pound, which naturally causes buyers to give more attention to country hides. The market is firm, but not notably higher as yet, and 45-lb. and up hides, including steers, are still obtainable at 13½¢. for mostly long-haired lots. Buffs continue quotable at 13½¢. for lots on hand, at which price a

number of sales have been made as previously noted. Some dealers are now holding at 13¾¢. for late receipt lots owing to Ohio reporting sales at 13¾¢., but no sales over 13½¢. are confirmed here as yet. In one sale recently of all No. 2 buffs at 12½¢. some butt brands were included. Heavy cows continue unchanged at 13½¢., but some dealers ask 13¾¢. for late receipt lots. Extremes rule at 14¼¢@14½¢., with last sales at both prices, according to percentage of grubby seconds included, and dealers are talking 14¾¢. for better late receipt stock. Heavy steers are unchanged at 13½¢. for regular lots, and better city butcher hides 13¾¢@14¢. Bulls are ranged at 11¢@11½¢., with most 11¢. bids refused and some choice lots held over 11½¢. Branded hides are firm at 12¢@12½¢. flat, but Western tanners are conservative buyers.

CALFSKINS.—The market is holding firm, but trade is quiet at present and Western tanners are conservative and slow to buy at present high quotations. Packers continue to rule at 22¢., with some Mays reported offered at this. Best lots of straight Chicago cities out of first clean salt last sold at 21¢., but regular Chicago cities rule at 20¢@20½¢., outside cities around 20¢., mixed Chicago and outside cities 20¢., and mixed cities and countries 19½¢. Countries alone range from 18¾¢@19½¢. as to lots, etc. Kips are quiet at 15¢@15½¢. for countries and from 15¾¢@16¢. for cities and packers. Light calf ranged \$1.25@1.40.

HORSE HIDES.—Market steady. Local tanners pay \$4.25 for outside cities, and in some instances for special choice lots, while mixed countries and cities bring \$4.10@4.15.

SHEEPSKINS.—Several sales of car lots of packer shearlings have been made at 52½¢@55¢., with machine-clipped stock rejected, and this generally sells separately at 20¢@30¢. Some special shearlings are held at 60¢@65¢. Country shearlings, 20¢@35¢., nominal.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties does not show any further strength and in fact the Orinocos that were left on the market about 3,200 have been sold at 25¢. after being held at 25¼¢., and after previous sales of Puerto Cabellos, etc., at 24¾¢., and mountain Bogotas up to 25¼¢. An old arrival of 900 Puerto Cabellos, etc., has not been taken, however, at the previous selling price of 24¾¢., and the last arrival of Central Americans is not as yet reported sold. Offerings of River Plates are very moderate, and no business of account is noted in these with prices on Buenos Ayres quoted nominally around \$25.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate market is ruling steady. One cable reports that 4,000 Sansinena frigorifico steers sold at 16¾¢., including commissions, partly for this country, and 2,000 Sansinena cows at 15¾¢. Other cables may figure slightly under these prices. No trading is noted in Mexicans, which are unchanged at 14¢. for best coast varieties. The S. S. "Havana" arrived today with 2,208 bdl. of Havana hides.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No further sales are noted since the May native steers by one packer as sold on Wednesday at 17¢. This packer, who recently cleaned out 10 cars of February and March native steers at 15¼¢., and also 5,000 to 6,000 Mays at 17¢., still has his April natives, about 6,000, for which a bid of 16¼¢. was reported refused.

Another packer has 1,000 last half of April native steers unsold, and outside of these and one other car of late Aprils there are no hides (native steers) here of prior to May salting, and two packers are sold ahead to June 1 on Mays. Some packers are talking 17½¢. now for their Mays. One packer was willing to sell his Mays to include one car of late Aprils with them at 17¢., but the buyer would not pay 17¢. to include the late Aprils. Branded hides are in small supply.

Later.—The spreadie hide situation appears to be again stirring. Two of the local packers are reported to have sold 6 ft. 4 in. to 6 ft. 8 in. spreadie steers from June to January. This first packer to sell these is understood to have secured 18¢., and others up to 18½¢. It is believed that other packers also made similar sales of these 6 ft. 4 in. to 6 ft. 8 in. hides, but only two as yet admit selling. Two of the packers here claim to have refused bids of 20½¢. for June to January regular 6 ft. 8 in. and up spreadies.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market locally is very quiet, and no trading of any account is noted. Some Ohio buffs are offered here at 13¾¢., and a car each of Pennsylvania buffs and heavy cows is offered at 13¾¢., also some part car lots of New York State hides out of first salt at 13¢. flat, but none of these offerings is reported sold, and buyers as a rule decline to pay the prices asked.

CALFSKINS.—Both city and out-of-town dealers are mostly well cleaned up, and offerings at present are light and few sales are consequently reported. Prices rule unchanged at \$1.75, \$2.17½¢@2.20 and \$2.57½¢@2.60 for New York cities, \$1.60@1.65, \$2.05@2.10 and \$2.35@2.40 for outside cities, and \$1.55@1.60, \$2@2.05 and \$2.25@2.35 for countries.

European.

Business in calfskins continues slow, and it is reported that American tanners have in many cases withdrawn from the market entirely at present asking rates, and are awaiting lower rates, which they feel confident will occur before long. In consequence of this few orders are being placed with European shippers. One sale is claimed in Boston of some dry Russian grasses of 3¼ lbs. at 31¢. Some recent offerings that have not been taken include summer dry German Polish calfskins with heads on and short shanks, running 32@34 lbs. per doz., at 53¢. selected for primes, and some very best genuine Paris city 9@15-lb. calfskins of about 12½@13 lbs. average at 26½¢. for firsts, and seconds 15¢. apiece less. There are some offerings of Paris city auction hides, including 60@85-lb. cows, out of first salt, best take-off and good substance, at 16¢., and similar description steers at 17½¢. for 85@105 lbs., and 17¼¢. for 60@84 lbs., all c. i. f., with 3 per cent. shrinkage. Some best French city cows similar in description to the Paris, and averaging 45@47 lbs., are offered at 15¾¢. English city salted calfskins are quoted here around \$1.60, \$2.10 and \$2.50.

A. L. RIESER

C 18 and 19 Produce Exchange
NEW YORK CITY

Sausage Casings, Oils, Tallow,
Greases, Bones for Cutting
Purposes, Glue Stock, Etc.

HABERKORN BROS. Established 1869

Supply Original SIBERIAN and RUSSIAN SHEEP CASINGS of Highest Quality
All kinds of AMERICAN BEEF and HOG CASINGS always bought.
HAMBURG XY SCHWABENSTR. 29 and in SIBERIA

Chicago Section

This is the open season for demagogues.

The LaFayette, Ind., Packing Company's property will be sold by court order in June.

When they tackle the "leather trust" will they meet a hide-bound proposition? Ouch!

Waiter to complaining guest: What! Steak not tender enough? Do you expect it to jump up and kiss you?

Even Wichita, down there in Kansas, boasts of an investment of seven million dollars in livestock interests in that city.

Shall we coin the word "mal-agitatrix" in

recognition of the services rendered the public by the Rev. Mrs. Crane?

George Gildner has secured the contract for the new \$40,000 branch house of Armour and Company at Bloomington, Ill.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending May 18, 1912, averaged 10.91 cents per pound.

The National Soap Company of Elgin, Ill., was awarded the State contract for "soap chips" for the ensuing three months.

It is natural that Florence, S. C., which is nicknamed the Pee-Dee City, should get a

branch house of (P. D.) Armour & Company.

The Wiley press bureau must be pretty hard up for advertising material when it drags a poor little week-old baby into the limelight.

Manager R. B. Bigger, of the Swift branch at Fort Smith, Ark., goes to New Orleans in like capacity, but with a bigger field, as his name justly indicates.

One way to overcome prejudice and ignorance is to lead the future housewife, now the high school girl, through the steak, chops and sausage factories, as they do it at Omaha.

A cigarette thrown into a pile of hay is believed to have started the Kansas City stockyards fire. While it is entirely feasible that hay is put into cigarettes, the opposite should never be attempted.

If the boll weevil is causing lots of damage to the cotton fields, he should get the credit for the awakening of the farmers to the value of beef and pork raising which is taking place at present.

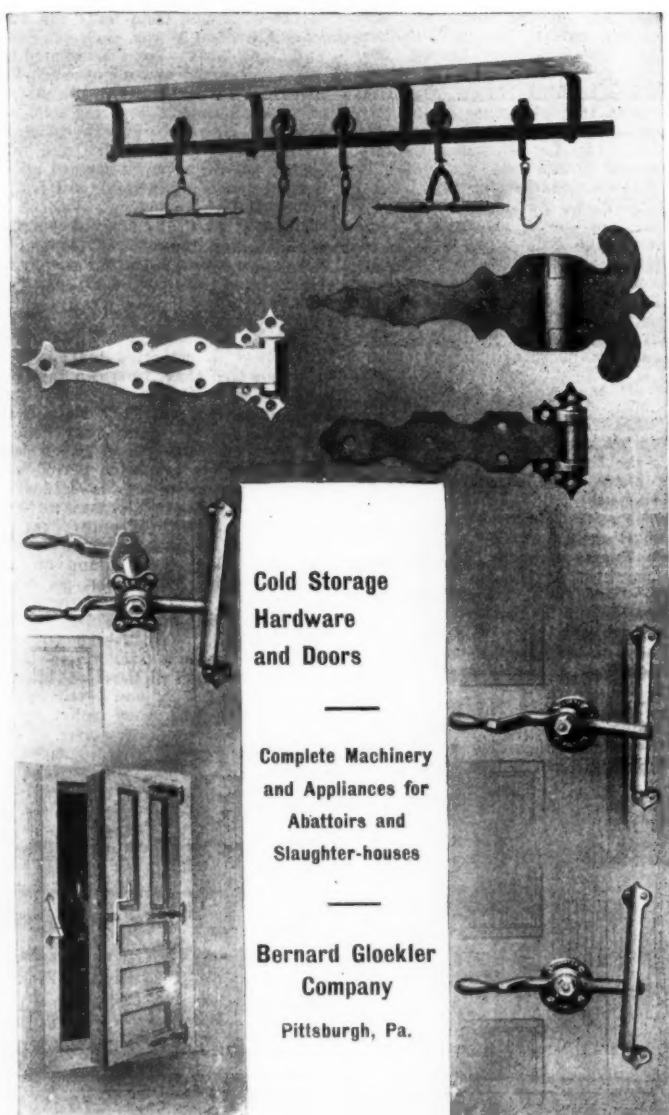
Kansans are raising other things than alfalfa and sunflowers. Now they have raised the Kansas City packers' tax valuation over four million dollars. That might be called raising—well, never mind what!

John O'Hern, superintendent of the Armour's plant in South Omaha, has been appointed general superintendent of all the Armour plants, with headquarters in Chicago. A. S. Midlam will be the new superintendent at Omaha.

The Chicago system of handling garbage is declared to be far superior to the system of any other large city. This assertion was made by members of a special committee appointed by Mayor Harrison to study garbage disposal systems in other cities.

M. O. Laney, of the S. and S. Company's Sioux Falls, S. D., branch, has been transferred to the Chatham, Ont., branch house of the same firm. They say they suspect Laney of stealthily approaching the North Pole, so as to be on hand when the season opens up at that point.

A. A. Davidson, president of the Davidson Commission Co., has just returned from a two weeks' trip through Canada. Mr. Davidson reports the crop situation encouraging and the people up there full of confidence for a prosperous year. While the season there is fully one month behind, as it is everywhere else, the fields are green and in good shape.



Cold Storage Hardware and Doors

Complete Machinery and Appliances for Abattoirs and Slaughter-houses

Bernard Gloekler Company
Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. M. BRILL. F. A. LINDBERG. H. C. GARDNER.
BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg CHICAGO

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
Designers of Packing Plants Cold Storage and Warehouses

WATER COOLING TOWERS

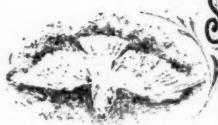
B. FRANKLIN HART, JR., & CO.
50 Church Street
NEW YORK

"OUR ORIGINAL OFFER"

Strongest, Purest, Best

You Want The Best

ANHYDROUS-AMMONIA



SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS

A CENTRAL STATION FOR MANUFACTURERS OF FOODS AND BEVERAGES

ANALYSIS AND TEST OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTS A SPECIALTY
EXPERT TESTIMONY FURNISHED. ADVICE GIVEN ON LABELING, ETC.
LARGE STAFF OF RESEARCH ANALYTICAL CONSULTING AND ENGINEERING CHEMISTS
COMPLETE DEPARTMENT FOR TESTING THE MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES OF CANNERS,
BREWERS, BOTTLERS, DISTILLERS, WINE MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

CHEMISTS' BUILDING,
50 EAST 41ST STREET

NEW YORK, Apr. 1st, 1912.

It is economical and is so pure it reduces machine wear.

Our agents will prove all we claim.

ORDER NOW

MORRIS & COMPANY

NEW YORK

35th St. and 11th Ave.

CHICAGO

U. S. Yards

Messrs. Morris & Co.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Date of analysis: Mar. 30, 1912.
Report #16493.

At the request of the NEW ENGLAND SELLING CO. we have analyzed your ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, with the following results:

Non-condensable gases - - 0.1 cc. per gram
Evaporation residue (water) 0.0063% by weight
Oils - - - - - Absent
Pyridine bases and coal tar products - - - Absent

The results of the analysis show the ammonia to be very pure, dry, free from oils, pyridine bases and coal tar products, and particularly free from non-basic gases. The amount of these non-basic gases, 0.1 cc. per gram, is well below the limits set by good authorities for the best commercial anhydrous ammonia.

Our judgment is that your ammonia is well suited to give excellent results in refrigeration practice.

Very respectfully,

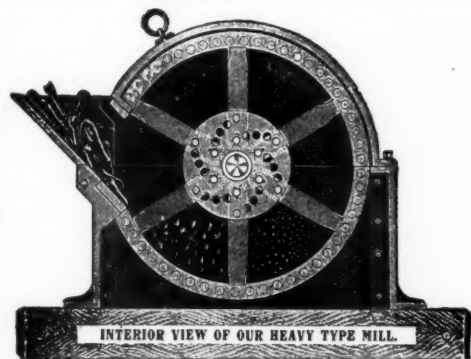
SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS,

Dr. Curdille Manager.

“EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES”

WHY SELL YOUR TANKAGE and BONE UNGROUND?

GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS



INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR HEAVY TYPE MILL.

1,700 MACHINES NOW IN USE.

WILLIAMS GRINDER

WILL TURN YOUR MATERIAL OUT AT ITS
HIGHEST VALUE

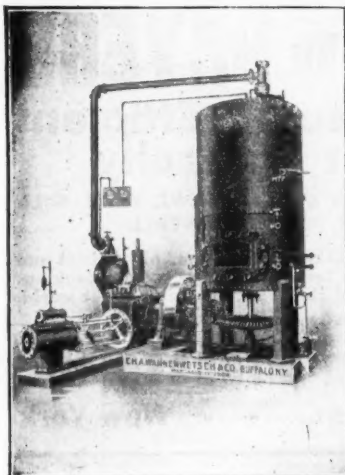
Also Grinds Shells, Cracklings, Etc., for Poultry Food

Manufactured and Licensed under 87 separate and distinct Patents

WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

WORKS: 2701 No. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO. GENERAL SALES OFFICE: Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 347 Monadnock Bldg.



WON ITS REPUTATION ON MERIT
THE ORIGINAL AND WELL KNOWN

WANNENWETSCH SYSTEM

SANITARY RENDERING AND DRYING APPARATUS

MANUFACTURED BY

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.

INVENTORS AND SOLE OWNERS

SIGNING AND CONSULTING
ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 13.....	11,065	1,343	44,617	21,357
Tuesday, May 14.....	1,983	5,939	16,768	17,040
Wednesday, May 15.....	13,710	3,434	32,252	22,850
Thursday, May 16.....	3,700	2,455	21,444	9,367
Friday, May 17.....	820	322	16,362	6,618
Saturday, May 18.....	175	33	13,538	1,395
Total last week.....	31,202	13,517	144,981	79,227
Previous week.....	56,940	16,984	109,074	55,518
Cor. week, 1911.....	32,302	13,025	135,514	67,002
Cor. week, 1910.....	45,727	14,453	122,680	62,639

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Monday, May 13.....	4,731	10,583	2,581	
Tuesday, May 14.....	1,120	26	4,990	1,230
Wednesday, May 15.....	4,199	22	7,245	608
Thursday, May 16.....	1,912	9	3,249	1,873
Friday, May 17.....	842	4	4,260	
Saturday, May 18.....	88	2	1,709	
Total last week.....	12,532	64	32,036	6,382
Previous week.....	19,228	168	32,613	3,621
Cor. week, 1911.....	20,144	367	28,429	10,560
Cor. week, 1910.....	17,850	369	20,481	1,128

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to May 18, 1912.....	1,031,287	3,241,801	1,919,211
Same period, 1911.....	1,051,271	2,884,661	1,593,211

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending May 18, 1912.....	489,000			
Previous week.....	402,000			
Year ago.....	508,000			
Two years ago.....	400,000			
Total year to date.....	10,661,000			

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to May 18, 1912.....	92,500	382,200	157,300
Week ago.....	121,500	317,700	147,400
Year ago.....	127,100	405,800	150,500
Two years ago.....	115,600	322,400	139,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending May 18, 1912:		
Armour & Co.....	30,700	
Swift & Co.....	22,400	
S. & S. Co.....	13,600	
Morris & Co.....	7,400	
Anglo-American.....	4,800	
Boyd-Lunham.....	4,700	
Hammond.....	6,800	
Western P. Co.....	6,300	
Boore & Co.....	2,900	
Roberts & Oake.....	3,000	
Miller & Hart.....	2,900	
Independent P. Co.....	5,100	
Brennan P. Co.....	4,000	
Others.....	6,600	
Totals.....	118,500	
Previous week.....	85,700	
1911.....	110,800	
1910.....	102,600	
Total year to date.....	2,503,800	
Same period last year.....	2,260,500	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.90	\$7.79	\$5.90	\$8.00
Previous week.....	7.70	7.60	6.40	7.95
Cor. week, 1911.....	5.90	6.12	4.50	6.90
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.65	9.66	6.15	8.35
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.55	7.28	6.10	7.85

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$8.25@9.50
Fair to good steers.....	6.75@8.25
Common to fair heifers.....	5.25@6.75
Inferior killers.....	4.00@5.25
Distillery steers.....	7.25@9.00
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	5.25@8.75
Good to choice cows.....	5.40@7.25
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.50
Common to good calves.....	4.50@6.00
Good to choice vealers.....	7.00@8.50
Heavy calves.....	5.00@6.50
Feeding calves.....	4.50@6.25
Stockers.....	4.00@5.50
Common to choice feeders.....	5.00@7.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@5.00
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@3.75
Inferior to good canners.....	2.75@3.25
Fair to choice heifers.....	4.50@8.25

Butcher bulls.....	4.50@7.00
Bologna bulls.....	3.25@5.75

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.....	\$7.75@7.85
Choice butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.....	7.70@7.90
Fair to good butchers.....	7.25@7.75
Fair to choice heavy packing.....	7.00@7.62½
Light mixed, 180 lbs. and up.....	7.50@7.92½
Choice light, 170 to 200 lbs.....	7.00@7.75
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	5.50@6.75
Pigs, 110 to 140 lbs.....	6.00@7.00
Boars, according to weight.....	2.50@3.50
*Stags, 300 lbs. and over.....	7.75@8.50

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$8.75@9.50
Fed lambs.....	9.00@9.50
Cull lambs.....	5.75@7.00
Native yearlings.....	7.00@7.50
Native ewes.....	5.25@6.50
Native wethers.....	6.00@7.00
Fed wethers.....	6.00@7.00
Fed ewes.....	5.50@6.50
Fed yearlings.....	7.00@7.50
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@6.50
Colorado fed lambs.....	9.00@9.75
Clipped lambs.....	7.00@9.05
Clipped ewes.....	6.00@6.25
Clipped ewes.....	5.00@6.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.55	18.57½	18.40	18.25
July.....	18.50	18.50	18.55	18.37½
September.....	18.50	18.50	18.55	18.37½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.62½	10.62½	10.62½	10.62½
July.....	10.80	10.80	10.75	10.75
September.....	10.97½	11.00	10.90	10.90
October.....	11.05	11.07½	11.00	11.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.20
July.....	10.35	10.35	10.25	10.30
September.....	10.52½	10.52½	10.42½	10.45

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.25	18.30	18.00	17.85
July.....	18.25	18.30	18.00	18.07½
September.....	18.42½	18.47½	18.07½	18.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.50	10.50	10.37½	10.37½
July.....	10.45	10.45	10.47½	10.47½
September.....	10.85	10.87½	10.70	10.67½
October.....	10.92½	10.95	10.72½	10.72½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.22½	10.07½	10.05½
July.....	10.22½	10.25	10.07½	10.07½
September.....	10.40	10.40	10.20	10.20

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.30	18.37½	18.20	18.35
July.....	18.20	18.50	18.20	18.50
September.....	18.20	18.50	18.20	18.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.45	10.45	10.37½	10.37½
July.....	10.45	10.45	10.47½	10.47½
September.....	10.70	10.87½	10.70	10.87½
October.....	10.92½	10.95	10.72½	10.72½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.30	10.15	10.27½
July.....	10.15	10.30	10.15	10.27½
September.....	10.27½	10.40	10.27½	10.37½

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.20	18.52½	18.20	18.52½
July.....	18.42½	18.67½	18.30	18.67½
September.....	18.32½	18.82½	18.42½	18.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.55	10.70	10.55	10.70
July.....	10.45	10.85	10.65	10.82½
September.....	10.87½	11.02½	10.85	11.00
October.....	11.00	11.07½	10.92½	11.07½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.20	10.32½	10.20	10.32½
July.....	10.27½	10.37½	10.22½	10.37½
September.....	10.35	10.52½	10.35	10.52½

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.67½	18.70	18.27½	18.20
July.....	18.67½	18.90	18.32½	18.27½
September.....	18.90	18.90	18.32½	18.32½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.82½	10.82½	10.55	10.45
July.....	11.00	11.02½	10.75	10.55
September.....	11.10	11.10	10.85	10.75
October.....	11.10	11.10	10.85	10.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.42½	10.42½	10.12½	10.10
July.....	10.42½	10.42½	10.12½	10.15
September.....	10.55	10.57½	10.27½	10.30

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.85	18.50	18.25	18.35
July.....	18.40	18.55	18.27½	18.37½
September.....	18.40	18.55	18.27½	18.37½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.50	10.65	10.50	10.45
July.....	10.50	10.65	10.50	10.57½
September.....	10.72½	10.85	10.72½	10.72½
October.....	10.80	10.87½	10.77½	10.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.27½	10.12½	10.12½
July.....	10.15	10.27½	10.12½	10.15
September.....	10.27½	10.37½	10.25	10.27½

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@24
Native Sirlion Steaks.....	18	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	14	@16
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	16	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	15	@15
Corned Rumps, Native.....	15	@15
Corned Ribs.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	20	@22
Round Roasts.....	18	@20
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	16	@16
Lamb.		
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	16	@16
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@16
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@30
Chops, Frenched, each.....	15	@15
Mutton.		
Legs.....	16	@16
Stew.....	10	@10
Shoulders.....	15	@15
Hind Quarters.....	16	@16
Fore Quarters.....	12	@12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22	@22
Shoulder Chops.....	16	@16
Pork.		
Pork Loin.....	16	@16
Pork Chops.....	18	@18
Pork Shoulders.....	14	@14
Pork Butts.....	40	@40
Pork Butts.....	15	@15
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	14	@14
Veal.		
Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	12	@14
Legs.....	16	@20
Breasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Cutlets.....	25	@28
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@20
Butchers' Offal.		
Suet.....	8	@8
Tallow.....	4½	@4½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.15	@1.15
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	65	@65
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (demcons).....	19	@19
Kips.....	14	@14

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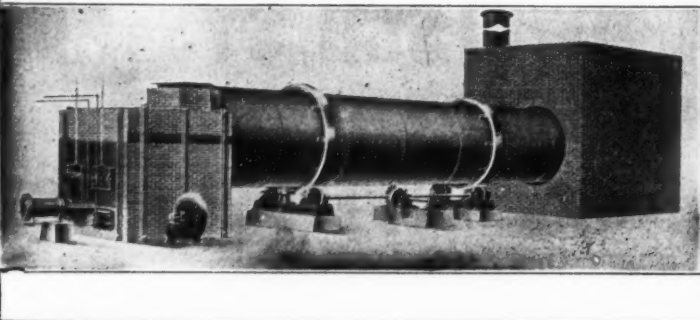
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	12 1/4 @ 13
Native steers, medium	11 1/2 @ 12 1/4
Heifers, good	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Cows	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Fore Quarters, choice	9 @ 10

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	8 @ 9 1/4
Steer Chucks	10 @ 10 1/4
Boneless Chucks	8 @ 9
Medium Plates	7 @ 8
Steer Plates	7 @ 8
Cow Rounds	10 1/2 @ 11
Steer Rounds	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Cow Loins	13 @ 14
Steer Loins, Heavy	22 1/2 @ 23 1/4
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	22 @ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20 @ 21
Strip Loin	10 @ 11
Sirloin Butts	13 @ 14
Shoulder Clods	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Rolls	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Rump Butts	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Trimblings	7 @ 8
Shank	5 @ 6
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11 @ 12 1/4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 15 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light	16 1/2 @ 17 1/4
Steer Ribs, Heavy	17 1/2 @ 18 1/4
Loin Ends, steer, native	15 @ 16
Loin Ends, cow	13 @ 14
Hanging Tenderloins	8 @ 9
Flank Steak	12 @ 13
Hind Shanks	4 1/4 @ 5

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	6 @ 7
Hearts	6 @ 6 1/2
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	22 @ 23
Ox Tail, per lb.	5 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 @ 5
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/4 @ 6
Brains	7 @ 8
Kidneys, each	5 @ 5 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	10 @ 10 1/4
Light Carcass	11 @ 12
Good Carcass	13 1/2 @ 14
Good Saddle	14 1/2 @ 15
Medium Racks	10 1/2 @ 11
Good Racks	11 1/2 @ 12

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	5 @ 6
Sweetbreads	45 @ 50
Plucks	40 @ 45
Heads, each	15 @ 20

Lambs.

Good Caul	15 @ 16
Round Dressed Lambs	17 @ 18
Saddles, Caul	18 1/2 @ 19
R. D. Lamb Racks	11 1/2 @ 12
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 10
R. D. Lamb Saddle	19 1/2 @ 20
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 11
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 3

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	12 1/2 @ 13
Good Sheep	13 @ 14
Medium Saddle	15 @ 16
Good Saddle	16 @ 17
Good Racks	15 @ 16
Medium Racks	14 @ 15
Mutton Legs	15 1/2 @ 16
Mutton Loins	12 1/2 @ 13
Mutton Stew	7 1/2 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/4 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	2 @ 3

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11 @ 11 1/4
Pork Loins	12 1/2 @ 13
Leaf Lard	10 1/4 @ 11
Tenderloins	25 @ 26
Spare Ribs	7 1/2 @ 8
Butts	11 1/2 @ 12
Hocks	7 @ 8
Trimblings	7 @ 8
Extra Lean Trimblings	8 @ 9
Tails	6 @ 7
Snouts	4 @ 5
Pigs' Feet	3 1/4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	5 @ 6
Blade Bones	7 @ 8
Blade Meat	8 1/4 @ 9
Cheek Meat	9 @ 10
Hog livers, per lb.	2 1/2 @ 3
Neck Bones	2 1/2 @ 3
Skinned Shoulders	10 1/4 @ 11
Pork Hearts	5 @ 6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	10 @ 11
Pork Tongues	10 @ 11
Slip Bones	5 @ 6
Tail Bones	6 @ 7
Brains	4 @ 5
Backfat	10 @ 11
Hams	14 1/2 @ 15
Calas	10 1/4 @ 11
Belles	14 @ 15
Shoulders	10 1/4 @ 11

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	9 @ 10
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	9 @ 10

Choice Bologna	11 @ 12
Viennas	11 @ 12
Frankfurters	11 @ 12
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	9 @ 10
Tongue	11 1/4 @ 12
Minced Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	14 1/2 @ 15
New England Sausage	14 1/2 @ 15
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	14 1/2 @ 15
Special Compressed Ham	14 1/2 @ 15
Berliner Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13
Boneless Butts in casings	20 @ 21
Oxford Butts in casings	19 @ 20
Polish Sausage	11 @ 12
Garlic Sausage	11 @ 12
Country Smoked Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13
Farm Sausage	15 @ 16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 1/2 @ 10
Pork Sausage, short link	10 @ 11
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 1/4 @ 9
Hams, Bologna	13 1/2 @ 14

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	23 1/2 @ 24
German Salami, Medium Dry	21 1/2 @ 22
Italian Salami	25 1/2 @ 26
Holsteiner	15 1/2 @ 16
Mettwurst, New	18 @ 19
Farmer	21 @ 22
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	21 @ 22

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.50
Bologna, 2-20	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Bologna, 2-20	12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	1.90
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.40
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	12.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	29.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Plate Beef	— @ —
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	13.00 @
Mess Pork, new	20.00 @
Clear Fat Backs	21.00 @
Family Back Pork	21.50 @
Bean Pork	17.25 @

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	13 @
Pure lard	12 @
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	10 @
Lard, compound	9 @
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	8 @
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
cago	15 @ 16
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	12 1/2 @
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	12 1/2 @
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	12 1/2 @
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10 @
Regular Plates	10 @
Short Clears	— @ —
Butts	9 @
Beef meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	15 @
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	15 @
Skinned Hams	16 1/4 @
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	10 1/4 @
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	10 1/4 @
New York Shoulders, 5 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 @
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	21 1/2 @
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	14 1/2 @
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	14 1/2 @
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	12 @
Dried Beef Sets	18 @
Dried Beef Insides	21 @
Dried Beef Knuckles	19 @
Dried Beef Outskides	21 @
Regular Rolled Hams	23 @
Smoked Rolled Hams	23 1/2 @
Bolled Calas	15 1/2 @
Cooked Loin Rolls	25 1/2 @
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	15 1/2 @

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	17 @
Export Rounds	22 @
Middles, per set	18 @
Beef bungs, per piece	15 @
Beef weasands	7 1/4 @
Beef bladders, medium	30 @
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	40 @
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @
Hog middles, per set	10 @
Hog bungs, export	— @ —
Hog bungs, large mediums	10 @
Hog bungs, prime	7 @
Hog bungs, narrow	5 @
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @
Imported medium sheep casings	60 @
Hog stomachs, per piece	3 1/4 @

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.47 1/2 @ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	2.35 @ 2.40
Concentrated tankage	2.10 @ 2.20
Ground tankage, 12%	2.17 1/2 @ 2.20
Ground tankage, 11%	2.17 1/2 @ 2.20
Ground tankage, 10%	2.15 @ 2.20
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.10 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	18.00 @
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00 @
Ground steam bone, per ton	22.00 @ 22.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	250.00 @ 300.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	27.50 @ 28.50
Hoofs, striped, per ton	33.00 @ 38.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	63.00 @ 67.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	95.00 @
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.70 @
Prime steam, loose	10.10 @
Leaf	10.00 @
Compound	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/4 @ 12

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	16 1/4 @ 17
Oleo No. 2	14 1/2 @ 15
Mutton	14 1/2 @ 15
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/4
Grease, yellow	6 @ 6 1/4
Grease, A white	6 1/4 @ 7

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	68 @ 70
Extra lard oil	65 @ 66
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58 @ 60
No. 1 lard oil	53 @ 55
No. 2 lard oil	48 @ 50
Oleo oil, extra	12 1/2 @ 13
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/4 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	12 @ 12 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	75 @ 78
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	61 @ 62
Corn oil, loose	65.50 @
Horse oil	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/4 @ 8
Prime city	7 @ 7 1/4
No. 1 Country	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 6
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Horse	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Garbage grease	nom @
Glycerine, C. P.	19 1/2 @
Glycerine, dynamite	18 @ 18 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	12 1/4 @ 12 1/2
Glycerine, candle	14 1/4 @

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	53 1/4 @ 54
P. S. Y., soap grade	51 1/4 @ 52 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a. f.	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a. f.	1.20 @ 1.25

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 @ 85
Oak pork barrels	1.07 @ 1.10
Lard tierces	1.47 @ 1.50

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 6
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	3 1/2 @ 4 1/4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	5 @ 5 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.25 @
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40 @

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 23.

Monday's run of 16,982 cattle was 2,000 or 3,000 less than the talent expected, and somewhat under the requirements of the trade, and in consequence thereof we had another active market, and while the medium to good steers merely sold strong at last week's very high level of values, the good to choice cattle showed an advance of 10c., and in some cases 15c. per cwt., prices for the bulk of the offerings being the highest thus far this year, and, in fact, higher than most of us can remember. The extreme top of the market was \$9.40 for several droves of prime, heavy beefs. Quite a few prime steers sold from \$8.90@9.35; most of the choice to prime cattle from \$8.50@8.90, and the good to choice kinds went from \$7.90@8.50; in fact, to illustrate how high the market is we have only to mention the sale of 12 loads of Montana hay-fed steers, averaging 1,280 lbs., that we sold at 8c. per lb. Tuesday's run of 2,226 cattle was very moderate, and in accordance with Monday's light supply, but a slightly "bearish" feeling developed in anticipation of fairly liberal mid-week receipts, and as a consequence the trade ruled rather slow, and in a general way a trifle lower than Monday's prices. Wednesday's (today) receipts of cattle are estimated at 16,000, making a total of about 35,000 for the first three days of the week, as compared with 27,000 for the same period a week ago.

Our predictions regarding a good market for butcher stuff this week have been realized. The trade shows a further advance of anywhere from 15@25c. per cwt. on anything above cutters, that class being 10c. higher than last week. The bull trade is strong and active, and shows 15@25c. advance, and the calf market is 75c.@\$1 per cwt. higher than a week ago. Receipts of cattle have been very moderate again this week, and the percentage of butcher stuff in the supply has been very light, with the result that everything above canners and cutters is selling at the highest point of the season, and higher than ever before in the recollection of even the old-time traders.

Continued heavy supplies of hogs are rather surprising to the "bulls" in the market; in fact, surprising to almost everyone in the trade. May, of course, is usually a month when hogs move marketward very freely. The heavy receipts are making most of us modify our "bullish" notions. Nevertheless, supplies usually lessen about the first of June, and we don't feel like changing our opinion very much yet, although it doesn't look as if there would be any marked scarcity of hogs the coming summer. With a run of 28,000 today, trade is ruling steady; bulk of the good to choice butchers selling largely at \$7.75@7.80; fair to good mixed at \$7.65@7.70; fair to good light at \$7.55@7.65; pigs weighing 80@110 lbs., \$6@6.50; 120@130 lbs. weights, \$6.75@7.25.

There has been but little change in sheep and lambs thus far this week. The best classes of sheep have fully held their own since the close of last week, but the common to medium grades of both sheep and lambs were never harder to move than they are now. The spring lamb crop in local sections, as well as Kentucky and Tennessee, is said to be lighter than for several years past, and prospects indicate a firm, active market and a range of high prices on choice spring lambs throughout this and the coming month. We quote: Clipped—Good to choice wethers, \$5.75@6.25; good to choice ewes, \$5.40@5.75; poor to medium ewes, \$4.50@5; cull ewes, \$2.50@3.50; medium to best clipped lambs, \$8.35@9; poor to fair clipped lambs, \$7@7.75; cull clippers, \$4.50@6; medium to best spring lambs, \$8.75@10; poor to fair springers, \$5.50@7.50; bucks, \$4@4.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 22.

Receipts of cattle today totaled 2,500 head, making about 11,000 for the week so far. Quarantine supply consisted of 35 loads today, making a total of 135 loads for the three days as compared with 73 loads for the same period last week. Good to choice native steers have been in strong demand at the 15@25c. advance scored last week. Two loads of 1,500 to 1,577-lb. beefs made the record price of the year at \$9.15 last Monday. A good proportion of the good to choice kinds brought \$8.75@9.10. Medium grades felt the effects of quarantine competition the first two days this week, but are steady today at about a dime decline from last Friday. An unprecedented supply of heifer stuff yesterday brought about a 25c. decline, but with a lighter supply today prices ruled a dime higher. Top for the week was \$8.40, bulk of fair to good sorts during the week going at \$7.25@7. Good cows have been active sellers all week. Common kinds are 10@15c. lower than a week ago. Vealers are 25c. higher today, top \$8.75. Texas grassers comprised bulk of quarantine receipts, today's supply selling in a range of \$5.05@7, the latter price being the record for the season on grass steers.

With a supply of 8,700 head of hogs today, receipts for the week so far show about 5,000 loss from receipts for the same period last week. Shippers and butchers displayed strongest demand for the medium and heavy weights and paid \$7.75@7.85 for this class today. Compared with a week ago the market is 5@10c. lower. Good light hogs averaging around 160 lbs. sold today at \$7.25@7.50.

The general sheep and lamb market is considerably stronger than a week ago, although mutton sheep are about the only thing that shows any appreciable advance in value. Supply today consisted of about 3,300 head, and the market was strong and active on the better class of stuff. Spring lambs topped at \$10, clipped lambs at \$8.50. Muttons sold largely at \$5.25@5.35.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, May 21.

A sharp decrease in cattle receipts last week was responsible for a sharp advance in prices, and there has been some further improvement this week, especially on the good to choice beefs. Choice 1,475-lb. beefs sold at \$9 Monday, the highest figure ever reached on this market. Most of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-lb. cattle sell around \$7.50@8.25, but the short-fed and partly fattened grades selling under \$8 have been very slow sale recently. Cows and heifers have not shown much change for some time past. Best grades are selling as high as they ever sold here, but the ordinary canning and cutting grades are finding a rather restricted outlet, and the tone to the market is weaker. Range of prices is very wide, from \$2.75@7.75, with the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock at \$5.25@6.50. Veal calves are quotably strong at \$4.25@8.25, and bulls, stags, etc., find a free outlet at strong figures, from \$4.50@7.25.

Very liberal receipts of hogs have met with the usual vigorous demand from both local packers and shippers, but the trend of values has been downward, and values are about 10@15c. lower as compared with one week ago. Undertone to the trade is healthy and firm, and the liberal supplies continue to move freely, the heavy and butcher grades still having a shade the best of it and common light and underweight stuff moving at uneven and uncertain figures. With 18,500 head on sale today, the heaviest receipts in over a month, the market was a dime lower. Tops brought \$7.60, as against \$7.70 last

Tuesday, and the bulk sold at \$7.35@7.55, as against \$7.45@7.65 one week ago.

Only a limited amount of trading in sheep and lambs has been done lately, as supplies have been very small. No woolled lambs are coming at this time, and the supply of desirable shorn stock is apparently small. Anything at all desirable has found a ready sale at prices slightly stronger than a week ago. Shorn lambs are quoted at \$7.50@8.75; yearlings, \$6.75@7.25; wethers, \$5.85@6.75, and ewes, \$5.25@6.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 21.

Cattle sold strong to-day, though there was a suspicion of the parting of the ways between fed cattle and grassers, the latter showing a shade of weakness. No cattle of pronounced grass proclivities were included, as it is too early in the season yet, but buyers show that they are on the alert for grass signs, and will press that bear argument home when opportunity offers. Of course, grass cattle from South Texas are coming regularly, but that class is on an established basis, several notches below the fed grades in the native division. A train of South Texans sold today at \$5.15@6.25, weighing from 800 to 975 lbs., and about 30 loads of that kind of cattle sold at \$5.40@6.35 yesterday. The best drove of cattle here today contained steers and heifers mixed at \$8.65, and four head of heavy steers at \$9.25, new high figures in each class. Some sugar mill steers sold at \$8.45 to-day, weighing 1,250 lbs. Two-thirds of the beef steers this week have sold at \$8.10 and upwards, and very few under \$7.50.

Hogs wandered a little today, but settled down to a steady basis before the market had gone far, run 13,000 head. Top loads brought \$7.80, bulk of sales, \$7.45@7.75. Speculative markets are unsettled, but there is a conviction current that provisions cannot be manipulated downward and kept there. Middlemen are lightly stocked, and with receipts of live hogs diminishing, compared with last year, at the leading markets, a firm undertone cannot be displaced. The gain over last year at the five leading Western markets has been reduced 150,000 since May 1.

Sheep and lambs sold 15 to 25 higher to-day, the gain applying to Texas muttons as well as native stuff. Goats also sold better, tops reaching \$3.75. Spring lambs sold up to \$9.80, and Texas wethers, 88 lbs., brought \$5.60. There was a good run here yesterday, but less than 8,000 came in today. Dealers say the big end of the Texas movement is over.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	2,817	12,271	5,839
Fowler	1,687	.....	2,269
S. & S.	3,147	8,336	4,167
Swift	3,051	9,658	6,564
Cudahy	2,270	7,876	9,533
Morris & Co.	2,837	6,342	5,199
Butchers	235	547	55
Total	16,044	45,030	33,626

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 20, 1912.

	Beefers.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,740	7,879	1,423	11,897
Jersey City	3,394	4,887	10,999	12,562
Central Union	3,348	908	9,916	—
Lehigh Valley	3,162	450	1,380	—
Scattering	—	152	37	4,425
Totals	12,644	14,276	23,746	28,884
Totals last week	13,275	14,780	32,431	33,169

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
J. Shamberg & Son, Minnewaska	210	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Manhattan	160	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Minnewaska	234	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Manhattan	100	—
Louis F. Miller, Bernadina	27	4
Ellenback & Dreelan, Ellers	—	25
Total exports	731	29
Total exports last week	617	80

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, May 24.—Market quiet and easier. Western steam, \$10.75@10.80; Middle West, \$10.55@10.65; city steam, 10@10½c. bid; refined, Continent, \$11.10; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound, 9@9¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 24.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 72 fr.; edible, 93 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 89 fr.; edible, 107 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 65 fr.; edible, 94 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, May 24.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 117s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 92s. 9d.; shoulders, 43s. 6d.@47s.; hams, 58s. 6d.@63s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 57s.; long clear, 57s.; bellies, 57s. Tallow, prime city, 32s.; choice, 34s. 6d. Turpentine, 36s. Rosin, common, 16s. 4½d. Lard, spot prime, 51s. 3d. American refined in pails, 53s. 6d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 52s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), 52½ marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 61s. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. @35s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market opened higher, with some speculative buying, but on dull and rather large markets prices showed an easier tone again.

Tallow.

The market continues quiet, with demand in small lots. Buyers are conservative.

Oleo Stearine.

The market is dull but steady. Trading has been rather limited, with buyers and sellers apart.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was dull and a little easier on the heaviness in the provision market and favorable weather West.

Market closed firm, with demand lacking. Sales, 10,300 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.91@7.02. Crude, Southeast, \$5.87@6.00. Valley, \$6.13 nom.; Texas, \$6.13 nom. Closing quotations on futures: May, \$6.90@7.00; June, \$6.95@7.00; July, \$7.06@7.00; August, \$7.15@7.17; September, \$7.18@7.20; October, \$7.16@7.17; November, \$6.62@6.65; December, \$6.45@6.49; good off oil, \$6.65@6.95; off oil, \$6.65@6.70; red off oil, \$6.55@6.58; winter oil, \$7.00@7.90; summer white, \$7.00@7.90.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 24.—Hog market slow and weak, 5c. lower; bulk of prices, \$7.60@7.80; mixed and butchers', \$7.35@7.82½; heavy, \$7.35@7.85. Yorkers, \$7.60@7.70; pigs, \$5.10@7; cattle market generally steady. Beeves, \$6.10@9.40; cows and heifers, \$3@8. Texas steers, \$6@7.85; stockers and feeders, \$4.40@6.85. Westerns, \$6.25@7.90. Sheep market steady to shade higher. Native, \$3.75@6.25; Western, \$4@6.40; yearlings, \$5.25@7.80; lambs, \$5@8.65.

St. Louis, May 24.—Hogs barely steady, at \$7.50@7.90.

Kansas City, May 24.—Hogs slow, at \$6.35@7.80.

Sioux City, May 24.—Hogs slow and weak, at \$7.30@7.65.

Cudahy, Wis., May 24.—Hogs 5c. lower, at \$7.15@7.85.

South Omaha, May 24.—Hogs weak, 5c. lower, at \$7.30@7.65.

St. Joseph, May 24.—Hogs steady, at \$5.75@7.80.

St. Paul, May 24.—Hogs steady, at \$7.35@7.70.

Indianapolis, May 24.—Hogs higher, at \$7.60@8.

Louisville, May 24.—Hogs steady to 15c. higher, at \$7.20@7.75.

Cleveland, May 24.—Hogs steady, at \$7.80.

Buffalo, May 24.—Market opened with 4,800 hogs on sale; market strong at \$8@8.15.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 23.—The provision markets during the past week have been very erratic in sympathy with the excited grain markets. Arrivals of hogs are still below those of last year, and cattle arrivals continue very small, and there is no indication of any improvement in this situation for some months to come. The volume of business this week in oleo oil and neutral lard has been very small and Europe has little inclination to enter into new commitments.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 18, 1912:

CATTLE.

Chicago	18,483
Kansas City	16,044
Omaha	8,174
East St. Louis	8,745
St. Joseph	7,085
Cudahy	569
Sioux City	3,175
South St. Paul	4,267
New York and Jersey City	11,913
Fort Worth	9,916
Philadelphia	3,888
Pittsburgh	2,700
Denver	2,034

HOGS.

Chicago	110,816
Kansas City	45,030
Omaha	54,940
East St. Louis	36,613
St. Joseph	42,382
Cudahy	8,842
Sioux City	24,032
Ottumwa	8,901
Cedar Rapids	10,131
South St. Paul	16,111
New York and Jersey City	28,884
Fort Worth	4,812
Philadelphia	4,671
Pittsburgh	12,000
Denver	1,932

SHEEP.

Chicago	73,250
Kansas City	33,626
Omaha	11,318
East St. Louis	10,176
St. Joseph	9,561
Cudahy	373
Sioux City	1,020
South St. Paul	1,321
New York and Jersey City	23,717
Fort Worth	12,169
Philadelphia	9,921
Pittsburgh	11,500
Denver	329

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MAY 20, 1912.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
New York	731	29
Montreal	398	—
Exports to:		
London	842	—
Antwerp	260	29
Bermuda and West Indies	27	—
Totals to all ports	1,129	29
Totals to all ports last week	1,276	80

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	13,538	1,500
Kansas City	1,700	1,846	2,500
Omaha	—	6,586	—
St. Louis	100	6,000	600
St. Joseph	200	4,900	—
Sioux City	100	6,000	—
St. Paul	400	1,800	100
Fort Worth	350	300	—
Peoria	—	1,000	—
Milwaukee	—	3,328	—
Indianapolis	750	3,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	2,000	1,500
Cincinnati	335	1,723	100
Buffalo	100	4,000	2,600
New York	673	1,701	2,957

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1912.

Chicago	17,000	55,932	20,000
Kansas City	8,500	8,850	13,000
Omaha	3,000	5,833	4,000
St. Louis	4,146	938	3,763
St. Joseph	1,600	5,500	400
Sioux City	2,300	4,500	200
St. Paul	1,400	2,300	400
Oklahoma City	500	1,100	—
Fort Worth	4,200	3,000	3,500
Peoria	—	900	—
Milwaukee	—	1,454	—
Indianapolis	400	2,000	—
Pittsburgh	2,000	9,000	7,000
Cincinnati	—	5,578	—
Cleveland	200	4,000	4,000
Buffalo	4,000	17,000	11,000
New York	3,876	11,349	10,004

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1912.

Chicago	2,500	12,462	16,000
Kansas City	7,400	13,410	7,700
Omaha	3,800	17,808	4,200
St. Louis	3,793	7,326	4,022
St. Joseph	1,600	6,000	1,800
Sioux City	1,000	8,000	—
St. Paul	2,000	5,100	2,000
Oklahoma City	800	400	—
Fort Worth	2,200	800	2,500
Peoria	—	800	—
Milwaukee	—	1,388	—
Indianapolis	1,800	6,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	2,000	1,500
Cincinnati	85	1,651	215
Cleveland	40	5,500	40
Buffalo	550	4,000	3,600
New York	778	1,884	2,277

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1912.

Chicago	16,000	25,873	22,000
Kansas City	3,800	11,774	8,700
Omaha	2,400	14,012	5,500
St. Louis	3,000	8,500	2,500
St. Joseph	1,200	5,000	1,600
Sioux City	900	10,000	—
St. Paul	1,200	3,600	500
Oklahoma City	2,800	400	700
Fort Worth	2,500	600	500
Peoria	—	700	—
Milwaukee	—	5,932	—
Indianapolis	1,500	4,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	1,800	—
Cincinnati	478	3,324	520
Cleveland	200	2,000	500
Buffalo	600	3,600	6,600
New York	2,261	5,907	6,518

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1912.

Chicago	3,500	18,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	6,000
Omaha	1,000	14,000	12,000
St. Louis	2,800	6,000	2,500
St. Joseph	1,600	7,500	500
Sioux City	500	8,500	—
St. Paul	1,000	3,000	100
Fort Worth	1,800	1,000	1,000
Peoria	—	1,200	—
Milwaukee	—	4,500	—
Indianapolis	—	4,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	4,000	—
Cincinnati	524	952	160
Buffalo	200	3,000	2,600
New York	1,679	2,070	4,891

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1912.

Chicago	2,000	13,000	6,000
Kansas City	500	4,500	—
Omaha	110	8,400	1,400
St. Louis	500	7,000	1,800
St. Joseph	300	5,000	—
Sioux City	500	9,500	200
Fort Worth	2,000	700	500
St. Paul	800	3,000	200

COTTONSEED OIL TRADING.

There will be a meeting of the members of the cottonseed oil trade on the New York Produce Exchange on Wednesday, May 29, for the purpose of amending the rule pertaining to the hours of trading. The amendment proposed is that the hours of trading shall be continued from 11 a. m. until 2:45 p. m., except when it shall be from 10:30 a. m. until 12 m. No trade will be permissible except during these hours, when all traders are to be officially posted. There shall be four calls daily, excepting Saturday, viz., 11 a. m., 12 m., 2 p. m., and 2:45 p. m. On Saturday there will be two calls, one at 10:30 a. m., and the close at 11:45 a. m.

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Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

The Sort of Public Market to Keep Away From

By a Veteran Retailer.

The good women of the Housewives' League in New York have been very enthusiastic over the proposal to revive the old system of public markets as a means of reducing the cost of living. So have a lot of public officials who would like to make a hit with the public. But let us hope the public markets they propose to establish will be of the right sort.

The public markets of the different cities have been quoted to the New York butchers for so many years—particularly the big Lexington Market of Baltimore—that the New York butchers have been led to believe they are back numbers. But a trip through this justly famous old market would make the New Yorkers very well satisfied with themselves.

The comparison would be precisely the same as to compare an up-to-date shop with a filthy little East Side kosher butcher shop, where the floor is a foot deep with feathers from chickens killed months ago and never swept; where the windows are grimy and one gas jet is used for lighting; where the butcher and his wife and children dress and live in the shop; where the butcher's wife serves the family meals on the bench that is used for cutting meat, and then dresses and diapers the baby on that same bench; where hot water or any kind of water and soap is unknown.

Just as well compare that kind of a pest hole to a fine, clean, sanitary, well-lighted, well-equipped shop, as to compare Lexington Market with New York's Washington Market. Even the much-abused old "Paddy's Market" of Ninth avenue is a model of cleanliness and sanitation compared to the Lexington Market of Baltimore, where they use a big wooden beam or joist for block and bench, so thoroughly soaked with blood, grease and filth that it is absolutely impossible ever to clean it, aside from making a bon-fire out of it.

Some of the chopping blocks are a piece of the trunk of a tree 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and a foot high, resting on an old board, while their cash boxes are precisely like a plumber's tool chest, with the difference that the plumber's chest is cleaner. All kinds of meats are cut in all manner of pieces, lying around helter-skelter, as though it had no value. Dirt and flies abound. Counter cases are unknown and cleanliness and sanitation are unheard of.

On Saturday nights, when the poorer classes go shopping, the aisles are packed with sweltering humanity, who handle everything from smeary catfish and half-decayed fruit and vegetables to the cut meats that are flung around on the stands. There is a constant sweeping up of refuse which would otherwise make walking impossible, and the stench and dirt arising from these sweepings settles on the foodstuffs.

At the fish stands it is still worse. There

the darkies skin the fish with a pair of carpet tack pincers and throw the skins and heads any old place. Colored mammies go marketing with their broods of pickaninnies. First they stroke the hair out of the children's none too clean faces, then they grab a bunch of pig tails or other meat, and if the price doesn't suit they throw them back for some one else to purchase. If business were conducted like this in a New York shop or any other properly conducted market there would be riot and bloodshed, with the police and fire departments called on for help.

Market days are Tuesday's, Fridays and Saturdays—mostly Saturdays. Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays they are "dead to the world." For a live, up-to-date butcher Lexington Market is a good place not to take for a pattern. L. A.

PRIZES FOR BEST WINDOWS.

The merchants of the East Liberty district in Pittsburgh, Pa., are conducting a novel contest to decide which of their number can present to the public the best trimmed windows. The public will decide the question and receive cash prizes for its trouble. Prizes also will be distributed to the merchants presenting the best trimmed windows, says the Grocery World.

The stores will be divided into three classes—things to eat, things to wear and things to use. The first class includes all meat markets, grocery and confectionery stores, bake shops, etc. Under the title of "things to wear" will come those establishments which sell women's, men's and children's wear. In the third class, "things to use" will be included all stores selling household goods, hardware, drugs, supplies of all kinds, including electrical and plumbing devices.

Ballots will be distributed among the various stores and ballot boxes will be placed at the intersection of prominent thoroughfares. To the voter whose ballot is the most nearly perfect, a cash prize of \$25 will be awarded; to the second best a cash prize of \$15 and three prizes of \$5 each of the three persons standing next in the contest.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Frank J. Seabury has succeeded to the meat business of Seabury & Davis at Logan, Iowa.

The J. R. Parker Company has disposed of its Epicure Meat Market at Lander, Wyo., to Bartlett Bros.

Richard R. Kuestner has succeeded to the meat business of Kuestner & Schwieger at Grand Island, Neb.

G. S. Thomas is now in possession of both the meat markets at Protection, Kan., and will occupy the Johnson building, combining the stocks.

Frank King has opened a new butcher shop on South Chestnut street at Hays, Kan.

Wm. Messenhimer is moving his stock of groceries and meats to the store at 1900 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kan.

Cox & Wilson have opened a meat market in the Daly building at Ellis, Kan.

D. F. Gunter has purchased the butcher shop of William Ralston at Douglas, Kan.

A. B. Woodley and Thomas Waddell have opened a new butcher shop at Charlotte, Mich.

Jacob Nemire has engaged in the meat business at Grand Haven, Mich.

Wm. Vander Veere is building an addition to his meat market at Holland, Mich.

Stevens & Frick have completed a new building at Ewan, Wash., and are opening a meat market.

Fullerman & Witmer, of Pullman, Wash., have purchased the City Market in Tekoa from Fonder & Larkin.

Wm. Jay, of Seventh and Beacon streets, Los Angeles, Cal., has added a meat department to his store.

Geo. Fredkins has purchased the business of the Ludkins Grocery & Market at Los Angeles, Cal.

Emmott & Ryan have succeeded to the meat business of Merrill & Wolf at Cornelius, Ore.

S. P. Hicks has opened a new meat and grocery business at San Mateo, Cal.

A. Radford has opened a new butcher shop at Grafton, Neb.

The Star Meat Market has been opened at Grand Island, Neb., by Steuben & Thode.

Marion Borrall has been succeeded in the meat business at Butte, Neb., by Hubert Harner.

John Hesson has purchased the Block meat market at Douglas, Neb.

Robert Nelson has purchased the meat business of Al Larson at Stromsburg, Neb.

Bert Harwood has been succeeded in the meat business at Riverton, Neb., by Herman Hancock.

The Alliance Meat Market has just been opened at Alliance, Neb., by C. E. Phillips.

L. K. Knickerbocker has purchased an interest in the Thornton meat market at Falls City, Neb.

O. O. Conley has purchased the Ulbrich meat market and grocery store at Atlantic, Iowa.

The Sanitary Market at Shreveport, La., has been destroyed by fire.

John Doesken has begun the erection of a new butcher shop at Raymond, Minn.

A. M. Lorentz has sold his meat market at McMechen, W. Va., to A. Book.

W. H. Roberts Company has purchased the meat market at Warren, N. H.

J. F. Albertson will engage in the meat business at Coshocton, O.

The Fulton Meat Market at Tucson, Ariz., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of A. F. Mansbach at 2023 Lexington avenue, New York City, has been damaged by fire.

Stephen Trainor's meat market at Charle-roi, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

A. B. Stidfole has opened a meat store at Bordentown, N. J.

John Hoey has purchased the meat business of Hunt & Aldrich at Whitefield, N. H.

Albert Mutschler has purchased a third interest in the Mutschler & Meyer meat business at Athens, O.

R. J. Carrier has engaged in the meat business at Whitewater, Kan.

Spengler & Stump have engaged in the meat business at Straustown, Pa.

E. P. Grady has purchased the East Side Meat Market at Helena, Mont.

G. Conger will engage in the meat business at Johnson, Vt.

J. G. Kramer has sold his meat market at Springfield, O., to J. G. Weiss.

F. Albright has opened a meat market at Duncansville, Pa.

H. H. Foskert has purchased the meat business of E. Sylvester at Orange, Mass.

J. Haller has reopened his meat market at Coshocton, O.

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New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending May 18th, averaged 11.02 cents per pound.

J. H. Hawley, formerly with the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, has been made manager of the Manhattan Market branch of Swift & Company.

The convention of the New York State Association, United Master Butchers of America, takes place in Brooklyn on June 10, 11 and 12. The local master butchers are making big preparations for this convention.

James G. Comerford, proprietor of Fahy's Market, Rochester, N. Y., was a visitor to New York last week. Mr. Comerford is making improvements in his market and was looking for suggestions in and about local establishments.

Isaac Marx, who had been in the meat business on lower Fulton street, Brooklyn, for many years, and who was nearly all his lifetime a resident of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday from arterial sclerosis, after a long illness at his residence, No. 342 Park place, where the funeral services were held.

"Swift's Jerseys," the baseball team of the Jersey City plant, defeated Swift's East Side Athletic Association team at Monitor Park last Saturday, the score being 12 to 11. The Jersey City team will play the Harrison team at Jersey City to-day. The East Side and New York branch house teams will meet at Monitor Park to-day also.

The Department of Health of the City of

New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending May 18th, 1912, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 7,036 pounds; Brooklyn, 11,163 pounds; total, 18,199 pounds. Fish—Manhattan, 21,100 pounds. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3,311 pounds.

Max Sperling, a wholesale butcher, was attacked by a highwayman near his store, at No. 102 Orchard street, on Monday and beaten into insensibility after he had fought desperately. Sperling had walked to his store from his home at No. 84 Delancey street, and was just getting out his keys to open the front door when the robber set upon him. First he dealt the butcher a blow on the head with part of a loaded billiard cue. Sperling fell to the sidewalk, but soon regained his feet and struck the highwayman. The butcher was unarmed, however, and had no chance against his antagonist.

Following the public hearing held on Tuesday at the City Hall, the Mayor's Commission on Markets, which consists of Borough President Cyrus Miller, of the Bronx; E. H. Oughterbridge and Lawrence L. Driggs, will hold another meeting next Tuesday. This will be devoted to the subject of West Washington and Gansevoort markets and the proposed scheme of their removal and reconstruction on an adjacent site. The commission devoted Tuesday to the consideration of the site, and the next hearing will be taken up with the details of the construction of the proposed new building, its cost, equipment and incidental details. The commission is anxious to hear any public objections and to obtain all the information they can from the representatives of the market dealers and other parties concerned.

OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

The Elk Street Market of Buffalo, N. Y., has three butcher's stands next to each other, where each of the proprietors is a genius in his own way. The Winegar Bros. are expert chauffeurs; their next door neighbor, J. M. Steinhauser, is a linguist, having mastered the two most difficult of all languages, Polish and Chinese, and having done business with these people for years; and Mr. Mayne is a well-known novelist, who writes books when he's not cutting meat.

It may not be generally known, but every butcher in Buffalo, N. Y., must pay \$1 a year for the privilege of driving a horse through the streets. And to show that they have paid their dollar there must be a brass license tag attached to the harness, something like a license on a dog collar, which shows that a dog is of more value in New York than a horse is in Buffalo, because the dog's license costs more.

One of the old slaughtering establishments of Cleveland, Ohio, is that of the Wm. Bennett & Sons Company, who slaughter veal, lamb and mutton. This business was established by Wm. Bennett, Sr., in 1851, and since then has descended to four generations, each of which added to its growth. At the present time Mr. J. H. Bennett is manager. He has an eye for the beautiful, his office desk being ornamented with his favorite flowers, large bunches of lilacs, rather unusual for the office of a slaughterhouse manager.



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